No. 8. Vol. II.] [September 1st, 1876.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK

PRICE SIXPENCE.

COMPRISING

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

AND

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS.

LONDON: GOUBAUD & SON, 39 and 40, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES—THE WILLMER AND ROGERS NEWS COMPANY, 31, BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

AGENTS FOR CANADA—THE ONTARIO NEWS COMPANY, ONTARIO, CLIFTON.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.

BLACK SILKS

STATE OF THE LYONS SILK MARKET.

In 1875	4s. 6d. per yard.	In 1876	2s. 11d. per yard.
,,	6s. 3d. ,,	,,	4s. 6d. ,,
,,	7s. 6d. ,,	,,	5s. 6d. ,,
,,	8s. 6d. ,,	,,	6s. 11d. ,,
,,	10s. 6d. ,,	,,	8s. 6d. ,,
,,	12s. 6d. ,,	,,	9s. 11d. ,,

Public attention is especially directed to the above synopsis.

JAPANESE SILKS. Richest qualities made.

IVORY JAPANESE.....	Per yard.	1s. 11½d.
BISCUIT JAPANESE.....	,,	1s 11½d.
CREME JAPANESE	,,	1s. 11½d.
SULTAN JAPANESE	,,	1s. 11½d.
ONE HUNDRED COLOURS.....	,,	1s. 11½d.

LYONS SILK DRESS VELVETS.—Black and New Choice Colours. These superb velvets are, in these days of cheap silk, pre-eminently a marvel of cheapness. Black, 3s. 11d. to 12s. 11d. per yard. Colours, two prices only, 7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

OZONID.—The new Blue Black Lyons Manufacturers' VELVETEEN cannot be distinguished from Lyons Velvet at six times its cost. Prices 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

FINE INDIAN CASHMERE.—Cashmere is, like Silk, always worn, never out of fashion. Yet every year makers of this favourite cloth produce a more perfect article than its predecessor, either through some improvement in machinery, or through better dyed or finer wool. Nothing new can be said about Cashmeres; every lady is well acquainted with its manifold beauties and unrivalled qualities. All the new and charming autumn shades are now ready, price 3s. 3d. per yard, 48 inches wide. Patterns free.

FRENCH MERINOS.—The many excellent qualities of Merino have been so often enumerated by all admirers of good taste and good quality, that it seems like repeating an oft-told tale to put them once again in print. Yet people are very apt to forget or ignore the numberless excellencies of this universal favourite, and as it is an acknowledged fact that we cannot hear too much about a good thing, in drawing public attention this season to my splendid stock of these goods, I must venture to repeat that they are better than ever, the grain being finer and firmer, and the shades in every colour perfection. My patterns embrace three prices—1s. 11½d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 11½d.—and let me add that all stands unrivalled.

SERGES (as supplied to the Royal Family).—Now that the yachting season has arrived, suitable dress materials are in great demand. Nothing can possibly supersede the Wellington Estamene Serges for their peculiar adaptability for this purpose. No amount of saturation from sea water harms them; they are both light and warm, and always retain their fresh appearance, even after a good wetting. 29 inches wide. 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 6d. per yard. Also a superior make of serge at 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.

LUCCA SERGE.—This is a fancy description of this favourite material, which is more in vogue than ever. It will meet the wants of many purchasers, and especially supply those who, having already had a serge dress, while still wishing to have something equally as useful, do not desire to have precisely the same fabric again. It is dispered all over with a small but effective design, and embraces an excellent range of shades in blues, greys, and browns, also in plain twills to match exact. Price, 2s. 4½d., 28 inches wide.

FINE FRENCH TWILLED FLANNELS are now meeting with a large demand at all the Continental Spas and watering places for morning costumes. In point of durability they outrival serge, and far excel that most useful of materials in appearance, having an adaptability for draping, and soft, rich appearance which makes them an excellent substitute for silk. Among the large assortment of patterns under the above heading will be found some novelties in colour, and a splendid range in all the recognised and favourite shades. 1s. 11½d. per yard, 30 inches wide.

ULSTER TWEEDS.

Ulster Tweeds will this season form a leading feature among new dress materials, not for their general utility alone, which is an established fact, but that there seems to be a daily increasing feeling for this class of material. Among a large variety of patterns will be found some excellent combinations of colouring, just a slight introduction of amber, blue, red, or other bright shade serving to relieve what would otherwise be a monotonous, dull-looking cloth. They are all made in the double form—that is, two cloths being used in one dress the groundwork of the striped exactly matching the self, but can be purchased separately as individual taste dictates. 1s. 11½d. per yard, 27 inches wide.

COURT DRESS MAKER, 1, PORTLAND ROAD.

Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the Globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.

THE GREAT PURIFIER AND RESTORER OF HEALTH.

BOWEN'S
ANTISEPTIC
TONIC-SALINE

Imparts to the system Nature's great purifier—**OZONE**, thereby cleansing the blood from all *effete* or poisonous matter, preventing fermentation in the stomach, and ensuring perfect digestion.

BOWEN'S TONIC-SALINE is the most efficacious remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Nervous and Bilious Headache, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Scurvy, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases.

BOWEN'S TONIC-SALINE makes a pleasant and refreshing draught, which may be taken habitually with meals, from infancy to old age.

BOWEN'S TONIC-SALINE does *not* lower the system like some Natural Mineral Waters, Aërated Waters, Citrate of Magnesia and Seidlitz Powders, but on the contrary,

BOWEN'S TONIC-SALINE invigorates the Nerves and Muscular System, purifies and enriches the Blood, animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and ensures good health.

BOWEN'S TONIC-SALINE is of the highest value to Consuls, Ship Captains, Emigrants, and Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in hot or foreign climates, being a certain preventive as well as a cure for Fevers, Epidemic, Small Pox, &c.; Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and Sea Sickness.

Sold at 2s. per bottle by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers, or sent to any address for 24 stamps, by the Sole Proprietor—

J. H. BOWEN, 91, WIGMORE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.

THE UNRIVALLED POPULARITY

Which BURTON AND COMPANY'S ROYAL WELLINGTON WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES have attained proves that no other material can claim comparison with these beautiful and most useful productions.

B. and Co's ROYAL ESTAMENE SERGES, manufactured expressly for Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and various members of the Royal Family, continue to hold the VERY FIRST place in the estimation of the fashionable world.

Their NEW PATTERN BOOKS represent the largest stock in the kingdom, and contain between one and two hundred varieties.

B. and Co. have also introduced some ENTIRELY NEW FABRICS in Damassé Serge, which, when blended with plain colours, form exquisite combinations, and have a most stylish effect.

The great characteristics of B. and Co.'s textures are perfect purity, immense durability, and absolute fastness of dye. They are also from 3d. to 15d. per yard cheaper than the various imitations advertised by other houses. Serges, Homespuns, Suitings, Tweeds, Serge Coatings, Royal Naval Serges as supplied to Government; Stout Serges for boys from 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per yard. Flannels, Bath Coatings, Bedouin Scarves, Carriage Wraps, Blankets, &c., &c. Their celebrated Hand Made Blankets, as supplied to the Royal Family, possess twice the warmth, strength, and lightness of other makes.

Ladies and gentlemen requiring Woollen materials are requested to observe particularly the CORRECT Address, as great inconvenience has been occasioned by letters having been mis-sent to parties with whom they have NO connection.

Export Orders carefully forwarded to any part of the World.

BURTON AND COMPANY, WOOLLEN FACTORS, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

Vol. II, No. 8.] [September 1, 1876.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

PRICE
Threepence, Monthly
Postage One Penny.

Registered for] [*Transmission Abroad.*

GOUBAUD & SON,

39 & 40, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS. *The September Number comprises:* 1. A SUPERB COLOURED FASHION PLATE of LADIES' and LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES. 2. A Cut-out Paper Model of THE GINETTA COLLAR AND CHEMISETTE. 3. A Diagram Sheet for Cutting Out:—1. THE PLATTENSEE JACKET. 2. THE PLATTENSEE TUNIC. 3. THE HORTENSE SLEEVE. 4. THE PEARL COSTUME FOR A LITTLE GIRL. 5. THE ATALANTA CORSAGE. *Price Threepence Monthly, Postage One Penny.*

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

MASON'S ALMOND and GLYCERINE ICE, for Sunburnt, Roughened, or Irritable Skin. 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Block; post free 2 stamps extra.

STRACHAN'S WONDERFUL CORN and BUNION PLASTER (prepared only by P. H. MASON) is an Infallible Cure. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* per Box. Sent by post to all parts.

STRACHAN GOSPORT. TRADE MARK.

MASON'S CAPTENE PAINT is an Instant Cure for Neuralgia and Rheumatism. 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; by post 16 and 36 stamps.

MASON'S TONIC HAIR WASH, a Certain Restorative for the Hair when the glands are not decayed 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*

POSTAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Any preparation which ladies cannot procure locally, as Hair Restorers, Cosmetiques, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Nursery requisites, &c., at once procured and sent off, securely packed, on receipt of stamps or post-office order to amount. P. H. M. will be happy to afford any information required.

PHILIP H. MASON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport;
and Chemist to the Garrison.

Madame S. JAY, 259, Regent Circus, Oxford Street.

MODES ET ROBES.

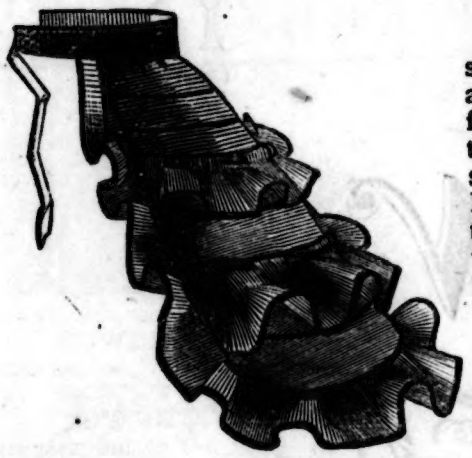
Madame S. JAY begs to inform Ladies that, without relinquishing her Speciality of **LAYETTES, TROUSSEAUX,** and **INDIA OUTFITS,** she has Opened an Emporium for **CHAPEAUX** and **MILLINERY** of every description. Bonnets from One Guinea.

ECONOMICAL AND GOOD DRESSMAKING.

Madame S. JAY, 259, Regent Circus, Oxford Street.

PATENT DRESS IMPROVER.

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

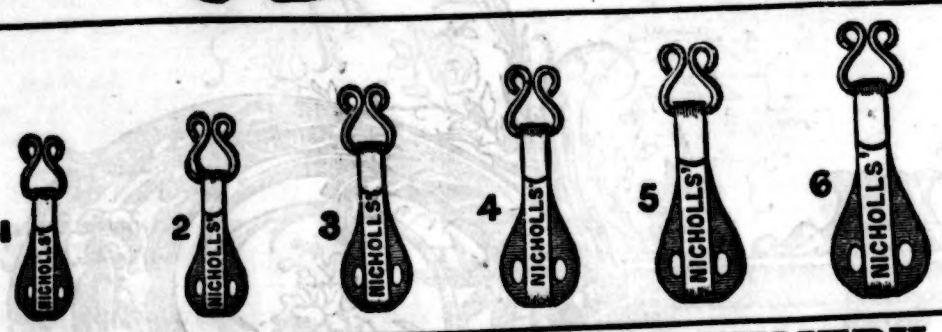


The foundation of this Improver is made of strips of cane, closely interlaced or meshed (similar to cane seating) into a shape suited to the present fashion. Being so netted together, it is capable of supporting any dress, however heavy, and being perfectly flexible, it resumes its shape the moment pressure is taken from it, and will last for any length of time without giving way; always the same. It is also much lighter than any Improver that has hitherto been introduced, doing away with steels, so dangerous, and wadding, so impure. This novel invention is tastefully covered with strips of French hair, and other suitable materials. In price they do not exceed the ordinary horse-hair Improvers. Commencing at about Fifteen pence, and taking into consideration their durability, will be found the most economical and best Improver ever invented. Ask for the "SEMPER EADEM" PATENT CANE FOUNDATION DRESS IMPROVER. To be had of the principal Drapers and Outfitters.

Manufactured by the Patentees, J. BADCOCK & SON.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining the "Semper Eadem" in the country, &c., Ladies are requested to forward 36 Stamps or P.O.O. to

J. W. BRYER, High Street, Highgate, N.



NICHOLLS'
PATENT
DRESS HOLDERS.

The only Perfectly Secure Hook and Eye yet Invented.

The Name of the Patentee, NICHOLLS, is stamped on each Hook.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is unequalled for its Aromatic, Refreshing, Cosmetic, and Disinfecting Qualities, and is an indispensable requisite in warm weather or for travelling. Price 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE is the best preparation for the Hair, especially before and after Sea-bathing. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

RIMMEL'S NEW GOLDEN SOAP. The most emollient ever produced; it produces an unctuous lather even with hard water, and imparts a velvet-like softness to the skin. Price 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d* per box. Sold by all the Trade.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, 24, Cornhill, London;
76, King's Road, Brighton, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—In consequence of the circulation of MYRA'S JOURNAL *having increased to so large an extent, Advertisements must be sent in by the 12th of each month. This is necessary to insure the Journal being printed in due time for publication.*

THE

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

Of Lyons; and 179, Regent Street, London, W.,

Are now SELLING OFF the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK,

At a Great Reduction in Price.

BLACK GAZE DAMASSES at 2s. 6d. reduced to 1s. 11½d.

BLACK and COLOURED DAMASSES, and BLACK and COLOURED GAZE ditto, at 4s. 11d., reduced to 3s. 9d.

LYONS SILK GRANITES at 4s. 6d. reduced to 3s. 6d.

ALL OTHER FANCY GOODS AT AN EQUAL REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS at	**4s. 6d.**	**reduced to**	**3s. 9d.**	**BLACK SILKS at**	**7s. 6d.**	**reduced to**	**6s. 6d.**
,,	**5s. 0d.**	**,,**	**4s. 3d.**	**,,**	**8s. 6d.**	**,,**	**7s. 6d.**
,,	**5s. 6d.**	**,,**	**4s. 9d.**	**,,**	**9s. 6d.**	**,,**	**8s. 6d.**
,,	**6s. 6d.**	**,,**	**5s. 9d.**	**,,**	**10s. 6d.**	**,,**	**9s. 6d.**

COLOURED SILKS from 3s. 11d. to 8s. 9d., in all the New and Fashionable Shades.

Patterns free on application.

Goods sent Carriage Paid to all parts of the United Kingdom.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD,

BOTH SIDES ALIKE.

Ladies who at this season of the year wear black dresses will find **JANUS CORD,** at £1 11*s.* 6*d.* the dress, one of the most economical and best fabrics at the price ever manufactured for a lady's dress.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent Street, London, W.

FOR FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, &c.

In October will be published the First Number, price One Shilling.

FRANCE ELEGANTE

(PARIS ROBES AND MODES).

This Edition de Luxe of Parisian Dressmaking and Millinery Models is the consummation of Taste and Elegance. Nothing yet produced in the region of Fashion has come near the charming figures and designs of this *chef d'œuvre* of the Coturière's and Modiste's art.

FRANCE ELEGANTE (PARIS ROBES AND MODES)

Will contain, Monthly,

FOUR ARTISTIC PLATES, TINTED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

For all Women of Fashion, or for Fashionable Dressmakers, &c., the FRANCE ELEGANTE is indispensable, as it gives exclusive and particular modes, unattainable in the ordinary channels.

Quarterly Subscription, Post-free, 3s. 3d.; Half Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Yearly, 13s.

GOUBAUD & SON, 92, Rue Richelieu, Paris; and 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

THE COPENHAGEN GLOVE,

In all Colours, for Ladies, Single and Double Buttons. SINGLE BUTTONS, 2s. per pair. DOUBLE BUTTONS, 2s. 9d. per pair. THREE BUTTONED ditto (in Shades of Drab only), 3s. 3d. per pair.

THE ACMÉ GLOVE,

In all Shades, for Ladies, Single and Double Buttons. ONE BUTTON, 2s. 9d. per pair. TWO BUTTONS, 3s. 3d. per pair.

A great variety of all the newest Spring Shades now in Stock, and Ladies who have not yet worn these Gloves would do well to make a trial.

The greatest care paid to all Letter-orders. Postage of Gloves, 1d. for one pair; 1½d. for two pairs, &c.; except where Post Office Orders are sent, when it may be deducted. P.O.O.'s payable at General Post Office. All orders must be prepaid, and they will be forwarded by return.

JANNINGS & SON, 16, Fenchurch Street, London.

KNITTING SILK.

IMPERIAL or ROYAL, any colour, thick or thin, 1s. 6d. per oz. | IMPERIAL TUSSORE (undyed), thick or thin, 1s. per oz.
ROYAL TUSSORE (undyed), thick or thin, 1s. per oz.

The quantity required is 2 oz. for Socks, 4 oz. for Stockings, and 8 oz. for Vests. The Royal make is perhaps easier to knit, but is not quite so soft in wear as the Imperial.

FILOSELLE, for CRETONNE WORK.

2s. per oz. of 8 skeins (all one shade); 2s. 6d. per oz. of 8 skeins (mixed shades); or per single skein, 4d.
Best Quality only. More than 150 *different shades of this Silk always in stock.*
EMBROIDERY SILK, 1s. 6d. per oz. of 14 skeins (all one shade); or 2s. per oz. of 14 skeins (mixed shades).
SHADED EMBROIDERY SILK, 6d. per oz. extra.
CHURCH EMBROIDERY SILK, 3s. per oz. of 12 skeins (all one shade); or 3s. 6d. per oz. of 12 skeins (mixed shades).
PURSE SILK, 3s. per oz. of 14 skeins (all one shade); or 3s. 6d. per oz. of 14 skeins (mixed shades).
A single skein of the above at the following prices, viz.: Embroidery Silk, 2d.; Shaded Embroidery Silk, or Purse Silk, 3d.; Church Embroidery Silk, 4d.
Orders despatched by return of post to all parts of the United Kingdom.

ADAMS & CO., Manufacturers, 5, New Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.

Discount to the Trade.

AUTUMN SEASON, 1876.—86, OXFORD STREET, W.

WILLIAM BIRD, Court Boot Maker

To the Imperial Family of Russia, and Principal Courts of Europe,

Specially invites attention to his *newly manufactured* Stock of *Boots and Shoes*, made under his superintendence, amongst which the following will be found worthy of inspection for excellence of fit, wear, and comfort.

	Per pair—s.	d.
The Costume Button Boots, double soles and fluted heels, in the new leather, Levant, also in calf-kid	18	6
Cork, Clump-sole Button Boots for Tourists or Ladies' Country wear, and damp-repelling	21	0
Side-spring Boots, double soles, in Levant and calf kids, durable and stylish, from	14	6
Hessian Boots (cut extra high), for protecting the legs from damp and wet, made with cork soles, damp-proof	23	0
Cork Sole Boots (light wear), damp-repelling, made of the new leather, Levant morocco	21	0
Kid Oriental Shoes, fluted heels, and made with the improved Flexura spring waist	15	6
Fenelon Shoes, in satin, kid, and morocco, for morning and evening wear, from	10	6
House Boots, elastic sides	5	6
Slippers, in great variety, from	4	6

Boots and Shoes made to order on Mathematical and Anatomical principles.

Importer direct of French Boots and Shoes of the most *recherché* styles and quality. Goods sent on approbation on receipt of Town references. Terms cash; 5 per cent. allowed on £2.

WM. BIRD, 86, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CHADWICK'S

"SUPER"

SEWING COTTONS

TRADE MARK — SIMPLEX MUNDITHS — TRADE MARK

Are the Best for Domestic Use, and will Work Perfectly on all Machines.

JAMES CHADWICK & BRO., Eagley Mills, Bolton.

MYRA'S JOURNAL
OF
DRESS AND FASHION.

VOL. II.—No. 8.] SEPTEMBER, 1876. [PRICE 3d.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

AT the present moment nothing is thought of but sea-side and travelling costumes; everything is prepared for the same purpose; linen and batiste d'Asie being the favourite materials. But however well adapted these fabrics may be for travelling, the way in which they are made is about the most inconvenient for the purpose that could possibly have been thought of, for dresses are still tightly strained and drawn back both for day and evening wear; and the fashion of trimming with scarfs tends still more to give all toilettes the appearance of being excessively tight. In the way of scarfs, the very latest is a chenille scarf of the same shade as the dress, such as dark blue, brown, plum-colour, grey, or steel. Turquoise blue and any of the previously mentioned shades look exceedingly well on a cream-white toilette. These chenille scarfs, whether black or coloured, are rather expensive, and their price will be a safeguard against their ever becoming common.

For morning and négligé toilettes waistbands are coming into vogue very much; these bands are made of gros-grain ribbon of the same shade as the trimming of the dress, and are fastened by means of a metal buckle, steel, oxydised, silver-gilt, or real gold buckles.

Everybody seems to be in love with the cardinal red and ruby-coloured ribbon and faille trimmings that have been mentioned before; they are very much employed, not only for summer or autumn costumes, but even for some winter toilettes which are already in course of preparation, and are trimmed with these colours. Meanwhile, dresses for the autumn, of such shades as navy blue, écru, ivory, etc., look remarkably stylish with these red trimmings; the ribbon may be placed across, dividing a very long tunic, raised on one side by a number of loops of ribbon, with a twist and a bow on the sleeve, and at the neck a cravat of the same shade.

White muslin continues to be the most correct material for evening wear; but then it must be covered with the finest embroidery and any number of yards of Valenciennes or Mechlin lace. Toilettes like these are always ladylike, and being very pretty as well as costly, may be truly termed elegant. Young ladies, however, when they wear white muslin, may dispense with all this trimming, for the simpler they make their toilettes the better. The following, which has just been completed at one of our first houses for a young princess, may serve as a model of what a young lady's muslin dress should be. The sloping skirt, with the side and front breadths cut on the bias, is covered with bouillonnés about two inches wide, heading narrow three-inch wide flounces; the space between the rows of trimming, each composed of a bouillonné and a flounce, is only one inch; pale pink ribbon is run under all the bouillonnés; over the bouillonnés, on the left side, there are pink bows, which appear to finish off the ribbon underneath. The bodice is round-waisted, and has that pretty square opening in front so becoming to youthful figures; round the opening there is a very flat bouillonné lined with pink ribbon and a flounce, and a large bow is placed in front of the shoulder. A pink sash tied at the side continues the side trimming of pink bows. The flounces of this young and fresh-looking toilette may be edged with narrow lace of some very light make; scalloping or embroidery would be too heavy for such a number of flounces. This pretty white costume may, in spite of its delicacy, be considered in the light of a bold defiance of tunics.

No. 191.—THE PLATTENSEE COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The Patterns of the Tunic and Jacket are given on the Diagram Sheet.

One of the best possible materials for seaside wear is Indian cashmere, and this fact is so well recognised that it has been much sought after for complete costumes or polonaises, both in light and dark colours. Foulards, with striped or floral designs, they are well combined and also make very stylish toilettes if trimmed.

The little Jeannetton mantle is much worn with these costumes, and is

trimmed with a frill of scalloped silk, and a little hood lined with faille, with a large bow at the back.

A toilette was very much admired a few days since in the Bois; it was made of blue toile de soie, and trimmed with pleatings of the same material, but in a much lighter shade. The whole had quite a *camaïeu* effect.

All our large houses are as busy as possible making and sending away the most delightful toilettes to be worn at all the watering-places in Europe. Everybody is to be dazzled and bewildered by the splendours of Parisian taste; and surely we should be much obliged to those who take so much pains and spend so much money in providing us with toilettes to describe, and perhaps sometimes to envy. Envy, however, is not exactly the emotion the following costume is most likely to arouse. Imagine what will be the effect produced on the beholders when a lady appears clad in a dress of scarlet faille and black gauze striped with scarlet bows, and a high-crowned straw hat lined with scarlet, and trimmed with a plume of cream-coloured feathers and scarlet ribbon! "Nothing can be more Transatlantic!" is the verdict on this toilette.

A toilette that is sure to give rise to not a little admiration and some imitation is of pale blue faille, with two scarfs of white embroidered Indian muslin edged with Mechlin lace, and fastened with bows of pale blue ribbon, and large bunches of delicately tinted roses. A Marie Antoinette fichu of the same muslin as the scarfs is fastened with a bouquet of roses and bows of blue ribbon.

A perfect gem—a young lady's toilette—is made in the Louis XV. style; the dress is of pink faille, with a scarf tablier of striped pink gauze, a bodice of pink faille, and gauze sleeves. A swarm of pink butterflies appear to have just alighted on the tablier and sleeves.

For the end of summer and the beginning of autumn there will be a return to the curious toilettes of the many-coloured chequered linen or Madras foulard, like that used as a head-covering by certain Indian women. They are so arranged that there shall be no space between the lines, and the edges, brought close together, serve as a border for the tunic, bodice, and parements of the sleeves. It is a strange fancy, and one that is only likely to be popular amongst ladies who do not mind making themselves conspicuous.

Two different pardessus are quite necessary in travelling; one should be rather warm, soft, and strong; neither dust nor rain should be able to penetrate it, and it should fasten in front under a double row of fancy buttons. A large pleat should begin at the neck behind, and stop short at the waist, where it loses itself in the fulness of the lower part of the vêtement. A tab, trimmed with buttons, is carried across from side to side, and there should be a deep sailor collar cut out over the shoulder and fastening squarely in front. Triangular revers are placed at the sides, closed by a button; the points stopping in the middle of the pocket have only a small interval between them; the whole pardessus is finished off with two rows of stitching.

The second pardessus is a dust cloak made of mohair or twilled tussore silk. This is a most useful vêtement, and everybody who undertakes a few weeks' travelling should provide themselves with one. A great many mantles are also made, as well as fichus and scarfs, adapted to all kinds of weather and toilettes, and made of every suitable material.

Very elegant morning toilettes are made of plain and striped foulard in all the light shades; these matinées ornamented with lace are in the best taste. One excessively pretty specimen was made of plain light blue foulard. The edge was trimmed with very fine woven lace, headed by three gatherings, which produce a waved edge. The fronts, also trimmed and drawn, opened over a plastron of white foulard, simulating a waistcoat, trimmed with three rows of very small blue buttons. The two pockets, placed rather low on each side of the vêtement, are oval at the edge, and trimmed at the opening in the same way with lace and drapings. The little collar is also trimmed to match, and has a blue bow to close it in front; the parement on the sleeves is composed of a frill edged with lace, with a drawn heading and a ribbon bow. Simpler matinées are made of dimity with satin stripes, and of nainsook trimmed with embroidery, or else of piqué, and other washing materials.

No. 192.—THE BILEK FICHU.

Made-up Model, 3s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

We had occasion to mention mittens at the beginning of the season; they had then made their first appearance, and the new mode is still continued, but more in the shape of gloves. Thus, gloves are now made of the finest open lace work in Chinese silk: the fingers, the upper part of the hand, and the long cuff, covering a good part of the arm, are open. White ones are considered the most elegant of any; but grey, maize-colour, and the other light shades are not a whit less pretty. The gloves are a very good shape, and cut like kid gloves; they mould the hand and arm perfectly, and show them off to great advantage.

We strongly recommend ladies who intend to indulge in sea-bathing to adopt the bathing-belt made of red flannel, and worn under the bathing-dress. The belt gives an easy, supple look to the figure, and takes off from the loose, untidy appearance of a bathing dress, which, when once it is wet, has nothing graceful about it.

A small novelty in bijouterie is the Jeanne d'Arc bracelet, made of beads of nickel bronze, which may be also used as a chain for carrying a fan, smelling-bottle, etc.

The chapeaux are really delightfully pretty and charming, and often as well worth looking at as the pretty faces under them. The favourite hat this season is that with a pointed crown and very wide brim. The brim is lined with silk to match, and a long floating feather is fastened in with a rosette of ribbon and a jewelled agraffe. The saucy-looking Pifferaro is also still in vogue. A very pretty model of black straw is trimmed with lace, interspersed with threads of gold; under the brim is a lining of dark blue velvet, and above a light blue feather with rosebuds and violets. The mixture of colours seems a little strange, but our eyes ought by this time to be so accustomed to such freaks of colouring as to be surprised at nothing. Another startling combination is a light blue capôte with a wreath of violets, large roses at the side, wide blue faille strings, and an under trimming of Valenciennes lace and violets.

MARIE GOUBAUD.

THE TROUSSEAU.

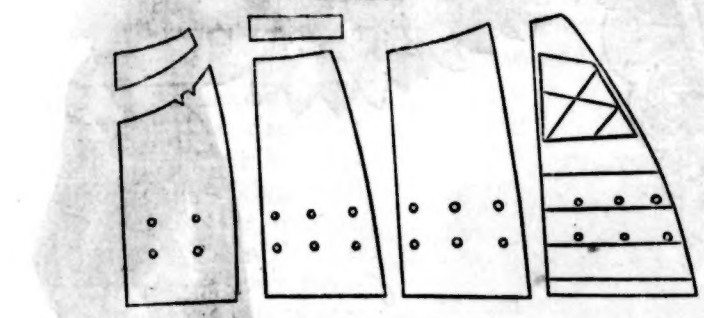
A JUPON-TOURNURE, which is now an almost indispensable part of a trousseau, is made in two distinct portions, upper and lower. The upper part may be made of fine long-cloth or brilliant; it is cut like a very short and closely-fitting skirt. The diagram represents half of it only, and includes the front, two side gores, and the back part, or tournure. The notches in the top of the front breadth show where a small pleat is to be made; the dotted lines on the back portion indicate the places and the manner in which the steels are put in. It will be seen that by following this arrangement all the steels come low down, and there is no ugly and uncomfortable lump at the waist, such as is often caused by the usual make of tournures. The top is put into a pointed band in front, and the rest is pleated where necessary into a straight one. Wide silk elastic may be used with advantage at the sides, and the same elastic is also so arranged beneath the tournure that it can be tightened or loosened at will. Two rows of buttons are sewn on all round the upper part, at the places shown by the two rows of dots, and the opening is made between the gores on one side.

The lower part of the jupon consists of a very deep flounce rather more than 2¼ yards round at the edge, and slightly gored at the top, where it is put into a band two inches deep; it is quite plain in front, all the fullness being put in at the back and sides. Buttonholes are worked along the band corresponding to the buttons on the upper part, and the flounce is fastened to the tournure by means of these buttons and buttonholes; the band must be made the same length as the lower edge of the upper part. A pleated flounce, seven inches deep, is put on at the edge of the jupon, and above this a gathered flounce about an inch and a half narrower. The whole of this lower part should be made of Scotch cambric, and the flounces and trimming can be differently ar-

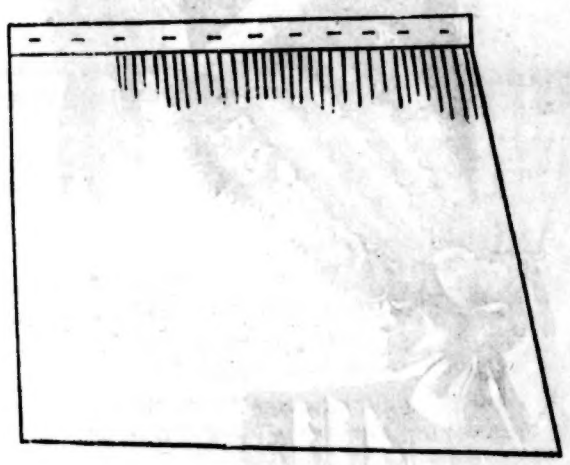
NOTE.—1st Lesson, MYRA'S JOURNAL, February No., page 14, The House Linen; 2nd Lesson, March No., page 38, The Outfit, and Cutting Out the Chemise; 3rd Lesson, April No., page 50, Nightdress; 4th Lesson, June No., page 98, Drawers.

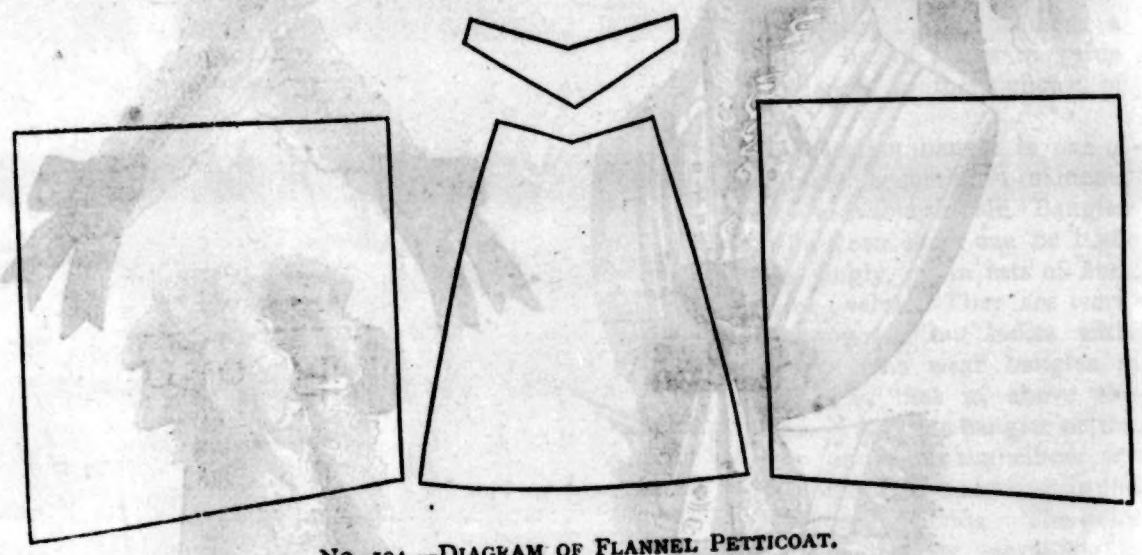
ranged if more than one skirt is required. The advantages of this method of making are very great; there is less work and material in one of these deep flounces than in an ordinary petticoat; and a clean one can easily be buttoned on to the tournure if necessary without the trouble of undressing.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT.—Now that all dresses and skirts are worn to fit the figure so closely, a flannel petticoat requires to be as carefully shaped and made as any of the upper skirts. The accompanying diagram gives the best method of cutting such a petticoat. Three breadths of flannel are required; the centre one is shaped as illustrated, the other two are left plain. The front breadth is put into a small shaped band; the rest of the skirt into a straight band of the same breadth as the flannel, and this is arranged with strings to draw up when put on at the back and sides. No opening is required, as the petticoat made up in this way is always wide enough to be slipped over the head. The lower edge can be finished off in various ways: with a hem and tucks, which make the petticoat warmer and thicker, or with embroidery. This is worked on the flannel with wool or silk, and generally consists of a rather large rounded scallop (a penny piece is a good guide for the size of the scallop), and a star or eyelet-hole in the centre of each scallop. Tucks may also be headed with feather stitching in white silk or wool.



No. 193.—DIAGRAM OF JUPON TOURNURE.





No. 194.—DIAGRAM OF FLANNEL PETTICOAT.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING.

LESSON XIII.

ALTHOUGH our Lessons in Dressmaking are finished, and published in a little volume, price 1*s.*, yet the various changes of dress and fashion introduce new modes of cutting, to which it is our duty to call the attention of amateur dressmakers. The best modistes are now cutting the corsage without front gores; but in place of these a seam is carried up to the shoulder about an inch and a half from the arm-hole. This front seam meets and joins the side-piece of the back. Backs are all cut with a central seam, and many bodices have two or more side-pieces. This increases the work, and the difficulty of fitting, and is to be avoided by those who are not proficient in the art of dressmaking. The corsage properly cut will look very nicely with a central seam at the back, and a side-piece carried up to the shoulder. The mode of finishing off the bodice is also an increase to the work to be accomplished. Each seam has to be flattened out, a ribbon run neatly and easily upon the portions flattened, and a whalebone inserted and stitched in place. The seams are taken down to the edge of the cuirasse corsage, the length of the bodice seams, as well as their number, being increased.

The Ragusa toilette for a little girl is of striped toile d'Asie, and made without any front gores at all, or front seam; the seam under the arm iswell curved, and the dress falls very prettily. It is edged by a bias flounce simply hemmed, and worn under a wide linen collar embroidered at the edges. The sleeves are of plain toile, and the skirt is composed of the same material. The boy's costume takes a yard and three-quarters of double width material, and exactly double that quantity of 27-inch fabrics. It has no back seam, and is slashed for about 3 inches deep. The *pantalon* is cut with a decided curve, and finished by buttons. The cut of the Timok costume is peculiar; the corsage is completely biassed, has front gores, and seams at the back; the front buttons over on the hip on one side, and is edged by a handsome fringe. Our model is of Corah silk, with black velvet fringe and buttons, and is an excellent type of the present style. Quantity of material, nine yards of Corah silk, 36 inches wide, for the tunic.

Scarfs are fastened on to the edge of corsages, buttons and loops being employed for the purpose, Curled silk fringes have replaced the feather borders, being quite as pretty as the feathers and less costly.

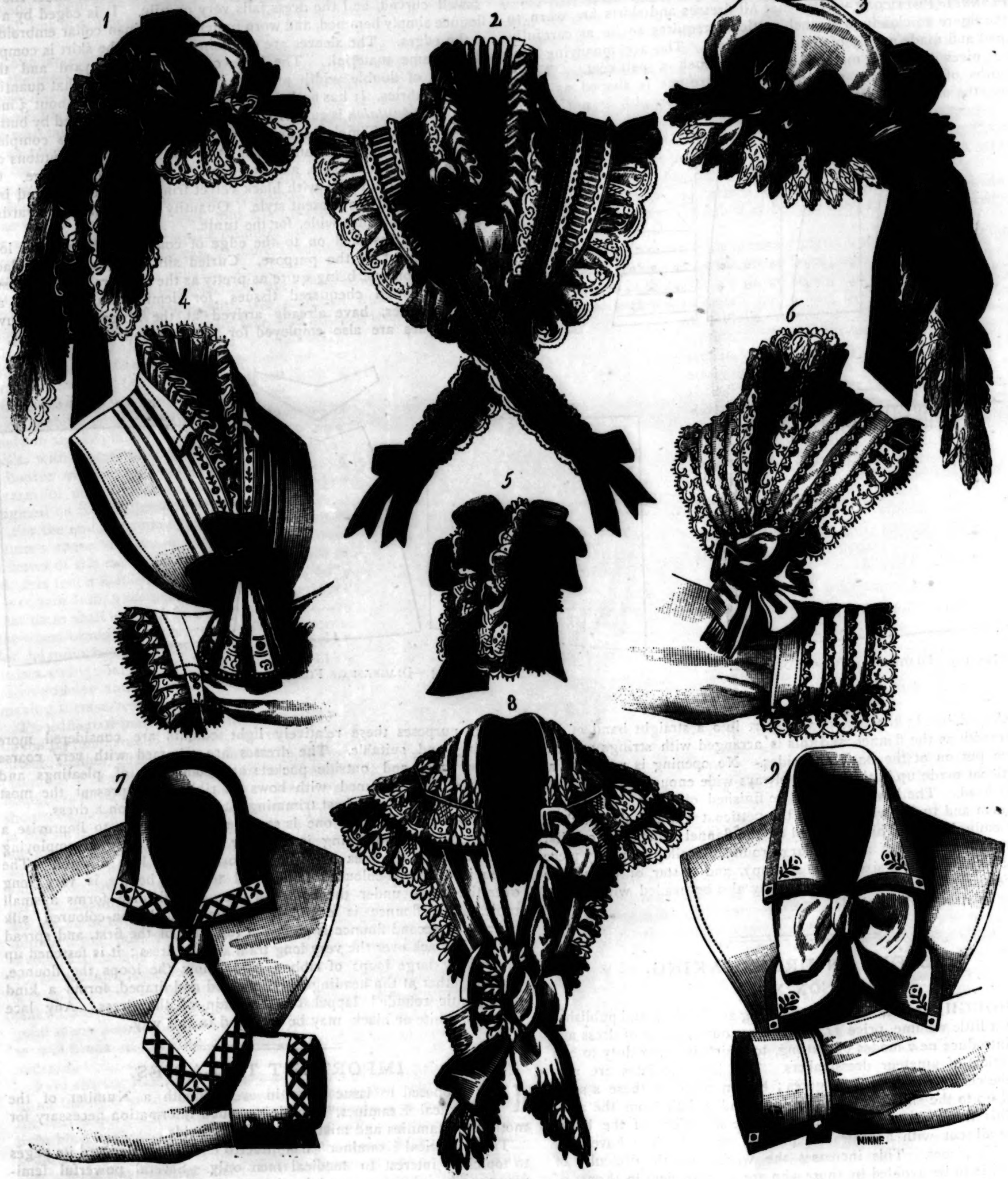
Light-coloured chequered tissues for demi-saison, autumn, and winter toilettes, have already arrived at the Magasins du Louvre. These tissues are also employed for morning and indoor dresses, for which purposes these relatively light colours are considered more pleasing and suitable. The dresses are trimmed with very coarse torchon lace, and outside pockets are composed of pleatings and ruchings, and trimmed with bows of ribbon—at present the most fashionable and the richest trimming that can be put on a dress.

At this time of year one is sometimes called upon to improvise a low dress. The following is a pretty and novel way of employing lace flounces—the idea of Mdme. Morison, 18, Rue d'Antin. The dress is of lemon-coloured faille, and the low bodice is very long over the hips; under the bodice a deep lace flounce forms a small tunic. The flounce is edged by a ruche of lemon-coloured silk gauze. A second flounce is placed at the edge of the first, and spread out at the back over the very long train of the dress; it is fastened up midway by large loops of ribbon, and below the loops the flounce, sewn together at the headings, and pleated and draped, forms a kind of gigantic rounded lappel on the train of the dress. Any lace flounces, white or black, may be arranged in this way.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

IT is proposed to issue once in every month a Number of the "Medical Examiner," containing much information necessary for mothers of families and mistresses of households.

The "Medical Examiner" has hitherto exclusively devoted its pages to topics of interest to medical men only. Several powerful feminine pens have been engaged for the express purpose of diffusing clear and practical information to ladies. The management of children in health and in disease will form one of the interesting features of this work. Ladies wishing to become subscribers to the "Medical Examiner" can receive a specimen number on receipt of two stamps. Address Messrs. Goubaud and Son, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.



No. 195.—NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN LINGERIE.

Made-up Models, 2*s.* 6*d.* *and* 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 3*d.* *and* 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"This day her Majesty's silk-woman, Mistress Montague, brought her for her New Year's gift a pair of knit black silk stockings. The Queen (Elizabeth), after wearing them, was so much pleased with them that she sent for Mistress Montague, and asked her 'from whence she had them, and if she could help her to any more.' 'I made them very carefully on purpose only for your Majesty,' said she; 'and seeing these please you so well, I will presently set more in hand.' 'Do so,' replied the Queen: 'for indeed I love silk stockings well, because they are fine and pleasant, and delicate; and henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings.'

"And from that time to her death the Queen never more wore cloth hose, but only silk stockings."—*Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" (Elizabeth)*, vol. vi., p. 195.

I FEAR that not a few of us will agree with Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth when once they have enjoyed the cool and pleasant wear of "knit silk stockings," whether of black or white. Black silk stockings are so fashionable that few ladies deny themselves this luxury for black toilettes, while for coloured dresses they wear écru thread and Balbriggan stockings. I am told that black cashmere and lambs'-wool stockings will be worn as soon as decidedly autumnal weather sets in; but the silk "knit" stockings will be the pleasantest wear, even in cold weather, and I advise all clever knitters amoug my readers to begin to knit their winter supply, which can easily be done with Messrs. Adams and Co.'s black Imperial silk, price 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. Coloured silk, and especially red silk, stockings will be worn, but the black silk are decidedly the most quiet and ladylike. The clocks can be embroidered easily in any colour, and add much to the effect of the stocking. To those ladies who are indisposed for the work of knitting their own stockings I commend the heavier makes of black silk stockings sold by Messrs. Jannings and Son, of 16, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Sample pairs can be sent of both the fine and heavier makes by post, and ladies can judge of the kind most suitable to them. I feel sure that the example of Queen Elizabeth will be followed by many modern maidens and matrons, who will wear "only silk stockings."

I always think good Queen Bess had a pretty taste in dress, and liked a plentiful supply in her wardrobe, if we may believe the old records of her wardrobe keeper.

But silk stockings are not the only pretty things to be seen at 16, Fenchurch Street; the furs already occupy the foreground, and present a tempting array. Furs are among the luxuries of life; like lace, fur descends as an heirloom; and, like lace, has to be cared for, and modified in form to suit the present modes. The most notable alteration in the style of furs is the introduction of the fur cape, which is particularly becoming, and is therefore likely to be in request. These capes are made in two sizes; the smaller cape just covers the shoulders, the other size is much larger, and forms a circular mantle covering the arms; it is lovely in sable, and very nice in seal; the prices vary from £9 9*s.* to £12 12*s.* Seal fur is cheaper this season; the shapes of the mantles demand, however, more sealskin, as very long mantles will be worn. The long mantles almost fit the figure, and are made perfectly plain. Cloth mantles of the same shape will have deep garnitures of fur, with cape and muff to match; the trimming is graduated and carried up the fronts on both sides; the sleeve somewhat deep, but preserving the character of the coat-sleeve. Seal fur jackets, 22 inches long, cost from £8 upwards. These jackets can be trimmed with any kind of fur required. Messrs. Jannings and Son have made arrangements with one of the best manufacturing furriers for the constant and regular supply of every class of fur. The fashionable fur will be sable, but natural racoon fur will be much worn. It is always advantageous for ladies to purchase furs early in the season, before the inevitable advance in price which wintry weather always brings. For example, a sable muff may be bought now for 42*s.* which will cost 50*s.* at Christmas-tide. I shall again speak of furs in October, when I hope to have a detailed list of prices to guide my readers in their choice of furs.

No. 196.—THE NISCH AND DELIGRAD COSTUMES.

Made-up Models, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The Indian bangle is one of the most becoming ornaments to the arm imaginable. Bangles can be worn upon one or both arms, singly, or in sets of five, ten, or twelve. They are worn on the wrist, but ladies with slender arms wear bangles *à l'Indienne*, that is, above the elbow. A dozen bangles on the wrist or above the elbow are most effective, sparkling in the light like diamonds. The price of these pretty novelties is 8*s.* 6*d.* each, or ten for £3 15*s.*; they may be obtained at Mr. L. Liberty's Indian and Japanese warehouse, 218, Regent Street, which is a real treat to visit, so numerous are the curiosities to be seen there. Amateurs of rare bronzes, lovers of enamels, and chinamaniacs will be enchanted with the "curios" at 218, Regent Street, while the practical housewife will not be blind to the cheapness of the Corah silks, the tussores, and the Nankins, and to the useful and ornamental productions of the Orient.

It must be borne in mind that no silver jewellery of any kind is in fashion, and that precious stones and fine gold workmanship are the only fashionable bijouterie. The present moment offers a grand opportunity for the advantageous purchase of diamonds; for hundreds of splendid jewel-cases are in the market, owing to the sad losses and many failures of the year. Horses are sold, carriages put down, and diamonds given privately into the best jewellers' hands for sale at low prices for cash. Of course, when personal sacrifices are needed, we women instantly doff the sparkling gems we value as the gift of our dear lords, and offer them willingly to save the kind givers a moment's anxiety. What though he *has* been a little reckless with Turks, he has never been a Turk at home! What though he *has* confided too implicitly in Spanish Passives, he has been ever active in home service, and petted and spoilt his family to his and their hearts' content. Even if we hold in

opinion that our lord should have followed our advice, and have invested his money in improvements in London, which is not quite satisfactory as to the lighting, water, and homes for the poor and for the lower middle classes, and should not have trusted in princes, Egyptian or otherwise, we do not say "I told you so," but defer our advice until the financial crisis is over; we send our diamonds and our jewellery to be sold, and to be worn by other women, whose husbands may be more prudent, but cannot be half so nice as our dear, unsuspecting, reckless darlings. Anyhow, it was not a cheering sight to see the superb diamonds, exquisitely set, which Messrs. Watherston and Son, the noted jewellers (of 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.), have to offer at prices far below the actual value of the gems. Very tempting are the flashing stars of light even to eyes inexperienced in their value, and when the counters of this exquisitely-kept *magasin* were covered by opened jewel-cases it was a blaze of light. I observed, however, how much the beauty of diamonds is enhanced by the mode of setting, and the taste of Messrs. Watherston and Son is evident at a glance (for I had quite a lesson in the various London jewellers' styles), and was shown by the setting of their own diamonds; but if any proof of the excellent taste which guides this house was needed, it is found in the fact that Messrs. Watherston's designs are copied by Parisian *bijoutiers*. Ten years ago, English jewellers used to be in the habit of copying French models; now the case is reversed, and the "Pall Mall" designs, executed by Messrs. Watherston's clever resident artist, under the experienced eyes of the firm, are in great request at the Rue du Quatre Septembre, Rue St. Honoré, and Rue de la Paix.

The chief novelties are mixtures of onyx and pearls. The Oriental onyx, which is brown and transparent, is particularly in favour; pearls upon black grounds, and diamonds set in black, are in good taste.

The earrings are still worn short; the necklets are much narrower, very wide necklets being thought vulgar and savouring of display, always to be avoided by *femmes comme il faut*.

In plain gold work the designs are extremely novel. For stylish and good jewellery for every-day wear, as well as for full-dress bijouterie, Messrs. Watherston and Son are unequalled. I may mention, for the benefit of "ticket holders," that this firm are agents to all the Co-operative Stores, the Army and Navy Co-operative, etc.

I have been grieved to find so many letters requiring replies upon mourning, both deep and half-mourning. In pursuit of certain fabrics required for these replies, I entered a house which I have not before visited, that of "Peter Robinson," Regent Street, a house exclusively devoted to mourning. I was extremely pleased with the particularly quiet, yet stylish, ladylike, and fashionable tone of the costumes and chapeaux shown me. For deep mourning a specially fine and light made paramatta is kept, and a peculiar make of crape, which will not spot with rain, and which wears well. It also possesses the advantage of matching exactly in the shade of black with the paramatta and mourning silks of this house. The special make of silk kept here is *Degove*, a beautiful silk, distinguished by a red and grey selvedge; it is warranted to wear well, will not "grease;" the price begins at 5*s.* 6*d.* per yard, and ranges from 6*s.* 1*d.*, 8*s.* 6*d.*, to 9*s.*, which last price is that of the best and richest quality. The reason of the extraordinary cheapness of the silk is that it was bought before the last advance in the price of silk. Another excellent silk has a pink "ladder" selvedge. Of this there are 220 pieces at 5*s.* 6*d.* per yard, and a large number at 6*s.* 6*d.* I noticed that the Indian Corahs, at 12*s.* 9*d.* the piece, are real Indian, and of fine quality; each piece contains from seven to nine square yards.

The black silks are made up into stylish costumes, at prices ranging from 6½ guineas upwards, ample material for the bodice being given, with accompanying garniture. Richer dresses in the latest modes, with the fashionable netted fringes, cost from 12 to 20 and 30 guineas, and very elegant costumes of fancy silk cost 8½ guineas. Black evening dresses are quite the *piece de résistance* of autumnal toilettes, and those of the Regent Street "Peter Robinson" are most stylish.

No. 197.—THE HILDEGARDE CORSAGE.

No. 198.—LA BELLE JARDINIERE TOILETTE.

Made-up Models of Corsages, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

I noticed several made of black net and damask silk at 4 guineas, the damask scarfs crossing the fronts, and draped gracefully at the sides. The same dress with écru or ivory silk scarves costs 4½ guineas. This stylish are the grenadine dresses—French woollen grenadine, that very pleasant kind which does not crease or become stiff in wear. These dresses have silk scarves and garniture, and cost about 5 to 6 guineas;

No. 199.—THE MARIOTTE MANTLE, PAQUITA COSTUME, AND DROGAN TOILETTE.

Made-up Models, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 2s. 9d.; *Child's Dress, Made-up Model*, 3s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

style of costume is suitable for dinner parties as well as for evening wear; the dress can be made high or low, as material for the corsage is given with the ready-made trimming. The dress can be worn with flowers a dance, or with the tablier for a dinner party. Very but a slightly plainer dress, quite as pretty to my mind, composed of all-wool French grenadine, costs 4 guineas. No toilette could be more serviceable for an evening or dinner dress for ladies in demi-deuil. The Norwich grenadines (2½ guineas) are, of course, cheaper,

but they neither look so nice nor wear so well. The Brussels net dresses for young ladies begin at 29*s.* 6*d.* in black net, and in tarletan at 21*s.*; 35*s.* and 39*s.* 6*d.* are the prices asked for very elegant net dresses. I mention these, for at this season of the year one often has to get a dress for an unforeseen evening party, and then these pretty dresses, all ready made, are most convenient toilettes for emergencies.

I am delighted to find, in the clever Parisian artiste who directs the rayon des chapeaux, a lady who thoroughly understands how to coiffer a lady, old or young. I noticed that while she has a capita lassortment of stylish chapeaux for young ladies and young matrons, bonnets for elderly ladies, and for really old ladies, form an especial study. Bonnets which honestly cover the ears are a welcome sight to one tired of seeing *les chapeaux ronds* surmounting white locks and wrinkled faces. The prices of the suitable becoming bonnets for elderly ladies begin at 39*s.*; of course cheaper chapeaux can be had, but then the plume, so suitable *à la vieille dame*, is necessarily absent. A charming bonnet can be had for two guineas, and most elegant chapeaux at three guineas. Young ladies can have pretty bonnets in the latest styles at 25*s.*, 29*s.* 6*d.*, 30*s.*, 35*s.*, and 39*s.* 6*d.*

I feel sure that ladies will be pleased with the dress material, costumes, and chapeaux of Peter Robinson, 256, Regent Street, and 20, Argyle Street.

No. 200.—BATHING COSTUMES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Made-up Models, 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

It is often a difficult matter to decide the question of bridal gifts, and yet how welcome is a pretty handkerchief to any lady, young or old. A mouchoir, provided always that it be good of its kind, is a present that can be offered either by one lady to another, or by a gentleman to a lady. Girls can give the simple but useful present of an embroidered handkerchief, and nearly all can enrich the gift by adding a pretty

Very pretty handkerchiefs can be bought at most moderate prices, of fine cambric, hem-stitched, and with a border of embroidered spots in raised satin stitch. Others have two rows of dots; others again are worked with three and four rows. The prices vary according to the number of rows of embroidery. One row of spots, 15*s.*; two rows, 19*s.* 6*d.*; three rows, 25*s.* 6*d.*; and four rows, 29*s.* 6*d.* French cambric handkerchiefs

NO. 201.—BRIDAL TOILETTE AND OLGA COSTUME.

Made-up Models, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

case for holding pocket-handkerchiefs. *En passant*, I may remark that rose or blue silk, quilted and trimmed with silk guipure, is very inexpensive, and extremely easily made. The handkerchiefs can be had of all kinds, and in every quality, of Messrs. Laugher and Cosens, Oxford Street. The bridal handkerchiefs range in price from 10*s.* 6*d.* to any conceivable sum. Those at 10*s.* 6*d.* are edged with Honiton lace. Very pretty guinea handkerchiefs can be had with an elegant embroidery and edging of Valenciennes lace, sufficiently fine. The three guinea and five guinea handkerchiefs form handsome bridal gifts, and are specimens of very good taste, as well as of delicate fabrics. begin at 3*s.* each, up to ten guineas the dozen; Irish cambric cost from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* per dozen. The newest mouchoir is of finest cambric, edged with a border of black Brussels lace of the best quality. The effect of this handkerchief is excellent, strange as the idea is. The model was made to order for a young and wealthy widow, to be worn with her first white toilette, after leaving off her "weeds." No doubt but that this novelty will be à la mode for ball dress handkerchiefs.

Messrs. Laugher and Cosens have so charming a supply of coiffures that I shall put myself into their hands when I begin caps. Their

black lace coiffures are extremely elegant, but the Roman head-dress is one of the prettiest I have seen, and possesses the charm of being *très seyant;* it is an oblong piece of lace, fastened in front with two pins, while up the back two more pins hold it in place. The lace cap can be had either of Valenciennes insertion, joined and edged with the same lace, or a single lappet four inches wide of Duchesse or Brussels lace. This coiffure can also be had in embroidery and Valenciennes lace at very moderate prices. I must not omit to add that ladies can have handkerchiefs, table-linen, etc., worked in embroidery at prices ranging from 6*d.* per letter; the name "Marie" in plain raised work, costs 9*d.* the *word.*

I called at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, to inquire about some dress-stands, or *manequins*, for ladies. The use of these modelled figures is apparent at the first glance; not only can amateur dressmakers arrange their skirts and drape and trim their costumes with perfect ease, but the body of the model being firmly stuffed and wadded gives an opportunity of putting on corsage trimming with great evenness and exactitude. In fact, these models are really necessary for successful home dressmaking. Each model can be lowered or raised to the height required, and therefore one dress-stand is all that is required in a family. The price is 28*s.* 6*d.*, and as the corsage portion of the figure unscrews from the stand for travelling, it is easily packed.

Of course, when in this famous *magasin*, it was impossible to resist asking to see some novelties, and my indiscretion was rewarded by being taken through "miles of galleries," filled with autumnal and winter goods just received from the Continent. Nothing but my intense love of dress fabrics, and appreciation of the interest they will possess for my readers by the time this letter is in their hands, could have endowed me with courage to examine piles of woollen materials in these red-hot August days. For the kind courtesy, explaining the widths, prices, and particulars, enabling me to give the following précis, I tender my warm thanks. The general tone is in favour of dark shades of fancy woollen cloths, intersected, striped, and chequered with silk threads of varied thickness. The colourings are prune, brown of all shades, greys, stone, nut-colours, blues, clarets, and reds. Cashmere, striped and plain, at 2*s.* 6*d.* is twenty-six inches wide; nattée cloth, of the same width, 2*s.* 9*d.* Fancy cloths, basket-woven, are striped with silk in all shades of colours. A very pretty cloth, plain and striped, is woven in grains like coarse gunpowder; it is called Servian silk, and costs 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

A great novelty is a "braided trellis" cloth of most effective pattern, costing 2*s.* 11*d.* per yard. This braided trellis cloth can only be obtained at this house, the pattern being "engaged" for Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. The same style of fabric, but striped and barred, costs 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard. Snowflake is the pleasantly cool name of a charming autumnal fabric, twenty-five inches wide, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and forty-eight inches wide, 8*s.* 3*d.* per yard. One of the most charming fabrics is a diagonal cloth, striped with dots of colour; plain, 2*s.* 11*d.*; striped, 3*s.* 6*d.* The name of this material is as pretty as itself—Terésine.

Broché and plain cloths of Indian designs and colourings cost 2*s.* and 4*s.* per yard.

Metal cloths, striped with fine lines of gold, silver, and steel, cost 3*s.* 11*d.* per yard. The metal is but indicated, and yet gives a most stylish effect; a hint, a little glimmer only of brightness, not in the least obtrusive or glaring, but such as any lady might wear. I feel pretty certain that the *Draps Metaux* will have a great success this winter.

Knicker brochés, twenty-four inches wide, cost 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard, and are extremely prettty. Estamene serges, black and coloured, cost 1*s.* 11*d.* per yard; the width is twenty-seven inches. The Ulster cloths for dresses and waterproofs are very light, and exhibit many novelties; the width is fifty-four inches, prices from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per yard. A peculiarly light cloth for waterproofs is sixty inches wide; it is made in all colours, and costs 6*s.* 6*d.* only: a most economical fabric for costumes for those whose pleasure or whose occupations demand a daily facing of the weather in October and following winter months. Tired as I was after the inspection of the autumnal fabrics, to which subject I may again return in my next letter, I felt compelled to stop in the children's department to admire the lovely little vêtements, the pretty apron tabliers of a contrasting colour to the dress, the dear little costumes, hats and ties, all ready for children of both sexes, from four to twelve years. The practical good sense which governs this department is evinced in the trimmings and in all the arrangements for the health and comfort of the little people, for no child can be well and happy who has not freedom of limbs, and freedom from the perpetual trifling accidents which arise to our trimmed vêtements and heavily fringed attire. The simple dresses pleased me best, although I was shown some Parisian models of children's toilettes which are exquisitely graceful.

The new Seamless Glove is a novelty recently introduced by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, and is made of the very best French kid. These gloves are most pleasant to wear, the absence of the side seam being particularly comfortable. The Seamless Glove is well suited for thin hands, and causes a pretty hand to appear even thinner and prettier, while they certainly make very ordinary hands quite passable. The price for the two-buttoned glove is 4*s.* per pair; three buttons, 4*s.* 6*d.*; four buttons, 5*s.*; six buttons, 6*s.* The Seamless Glove possesses three good qualities, it wears well, fits beautifully, and makes the hand look charming.

When MYRA received the lengths of silk from Lyons which she mentioned in our last issue, she kindly gave me sufficient silk to make a skirt, begging me to wear it in "Tots'" company, and she cruelly remarked that was trial enough for it. Now the silk wears most beautifully, and as the child was away from me for a few hours only during our sojourn at Southsea, and the dress was worn every day, and often all day, the conclusion which must be arrived at is that Tots cannot be a trial to anyone, and that the silk of the Lyons Silk Company will endure, without the least evidence of wearing out, being dragged over shingle and trampled on by tiny feet. Truth compels me to say that I thought Tots went a little too far on one occasion when I went over to Gosport to order the new furniture polish, "Elbow Grease," of Mr. Mason, the Gosport garrison chemist, whose wonderful cure for corns I have before mentioned. Tots first distinguished himself by biting a corner off some very clear and tempting-looking soap, and had to be supplied with jujubes to take the taste out, which quieted him for a time only, for a few minutes afterwards he was discovered fishing in a glass case containing leeches, with a a bent pin and piece of cotton, and had actually managed to land the leech (his second, by the way, as one was found at night in his little pocket!); but the creature fastening on his hand, he upset the whole vase in his fright. If any of the orders for captene, for corn plasters, for milk of roses (a delightful lotion, by the way), for elbow grease, and for complexion pills are wrongly sent or misdirected, Tots must bear the blame, for great was my confusion, and anxiety to pay for damage done, and get my young pickle home and dried. So, dear ladies, you will think twice before entrusting your SILKOWRM with commissions during the holidays.

And now I must say adieu, for MYRA has a little more to say on her own account, and so I bid you heartily farewell.

THE SILKWORM.

A WORD FROM MYRA.

TO the kindness of my readers, no less than to the interest of the subject to which I have devoted my energies, do I owe the extraordinary and unlooked-for success of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Each reader, having spoken of or forwarded the JOURNAL to another lady, has secured for MYRA another friend and introduced another circle of acquaintances. But the ever-increasing circle of readers and friends necessitates larger room and wider space in which to welcome and to reply to them. In many instances letters of great interest and containing valuable information are perforce excluded from the JOURNAL, which is filled with *replies* only, necessarily of less general interest than if the questions had been also given. Learning myself, daily and hourly, the wants and wishes of my fellow women, their letters also teach me much useful knowledge; this I would fain impart, and without being compelled to do so by the formula of replies in the first person singular. The most useful knowledge is that of experience, and the experience of women older, perhaps, and certainly wiser than the editress, must be of great value to her readers and to herself. It is in order to gain space for this practical knowledge, and for many minor matters of interest to ladies, that I have consented to publish, in the middle of every month, a MYRA'S JOURNAL, Supplemental Issue, at the old price of threepence, and which will contain sixteen pages of letterpress and illustrations, a fashion-plate, and a diagram-sheet containing one or two good and serviceable patterns; also a free exchange and a domestic service list, gratis to all who give names and addresses. Replies will be given to all letters received before the 7th of each month. I hope that the shorter interval between the two publications will render MYRA'S JOURNAL more useful than heretofore, and that we shall be enabled to answer every correspondent either by post or in the fortnightly issues. Having secured valuable

feminine aid in my pleasant labours, having the advice and counsel of masculine intellect of no ordinary calibre, and, most important of all, possessing the good wishes and hearty support of over a hundred thousand of my countrywomen, I commend MYRA'S JOURNAL and MYRA'S JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to the kind care of my best friends, the women of England.

MYRA'S JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, published the 15th of every month, unless that day falls on Sunday, when it will be published the day previous. First number, October 14th. PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS will be published as usual the 1st of the month, price threepence; or with MYRA'S JOURNAL, in coloured wrapper, price 6*d*.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 191.—THE PLATTENSEE COSTUME.

This useful dress, the pattern of which is given on the diagram-sheet, can be made of any material, but is particularly adapted for cashmere and merino. The costume is composed of a skirt with a pleated flounce, a tunic, and jacket. The jacket and tunic are edged with fringe, and trimmed with an embroidered border, which can be executed in satin stitch, braiding, or crewel work. A bow of ribbon finishes the jacket. Quantity of material—3½ yards of 40-inch cashmere.

No. 192.—THE BILEK FICHU.

Of white muslin and écru lace, with cardinal red bow and red rose; the back forms a small cape.

No. 193.—DIAGRAM OF THE JUPON TOURNURE.

No. 194.—DIAGRAM OF FLANNEL PETTICOAT.

Both these diagrams are fully described in the pages on which they appear.

No. 195.—NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN LINGERIE.

1. Cap for an elderly lady, made of tulle and lace. The lace is lightly ruched all round, and forms a curtain at the back. Tulle and lace lappets arranged under the curtain with loops of blue ribbon, and falling gracefully at the back.

2. Fichu for a square-cut dress.—The foundation is of organdi muslin, in five pleatings, forming a square *modestie* in front. A tulle or crepe lisse ruche inside, and Valenciennes edging round the outside. Insertion, edged with the same lace, and with black velvet underneath, is placed round the top of the fichu, crossed at the edge, and finished off with butterfly bows. The same bow, with a rose at the side of the ruche.

3. Morning cap made of muslin.—Soft crown and flounce of *Mirecourt* lace, joined together to form a lappet. Caroubier coloured ribbon round the cap, and forming a bow at the back with long ends, repeated at the side.

4. Fine linen hem-stitched collar, open en chale, and turned down. Embroidered insertion forms the band of the collar, and is continued to the lower part of the opening; ruche of Valenciennes lace inside, and bow of cream-coloured faille at the edge.

5. Bow for the bodice or head-dress, of English lace and bronze-green ribbon.

6. Fichu for a young lady, composed of three bias bands of tulle, separated by very small embroidered applications. Ruched Valenciennes inside, and flounce outside, with a pink gauze rosette at the edge of the fichu. Cuff to match.

7. High collar with points. Cravat with a sailor's bow and cuff. The whole of white linen, with a border of plaid cambric.

8. Evening or dinner fichu, made of crêpe lisse, and draped in three pleats, forming points in front. A seam at the back gives the fichu the shape of a small pélerine. It is trimmed with two rows of blonde edging. Similar lace, but narrower, is put round the ends, which are joined at the waist under a bow of light blue ribbon; the latter is joined by a strap of folded ribbon to another bow at the side.

9. Paysan collar of linen, with a printed border. Cravat bow and cuff to match.

No. 196.—THE NISCH AND DELIGRAD COSTUMES.

1. Costume for a little girl.—Nut-brown alpaca dress, with pleatings of silk at the edge and on the border of the jacket. Silk cuff to the sleeve, and collar of pleated silk. Quantity of alpaca—4½ yards; of silk, 24 inches wide, 3¼ yards.

2. Boy's dress of serge, braided, consisting of jacket, waistcoat, and trousers to the knee only. Knitted stockings and high boots.

No. 197.—THE HILDEGARDE CORSAGE.

Of cream damassé, with facings of plain faille of rich brown colour. Tunic to correspond, draped at the back only, over a plain demi-train skirt of brown faille. Material—9 yards cream silk; 14 yards brown silk.

No. 198.—LA BELLE JARDINIERE TOILETTE.

Bridesmaid's toilette of white muslin. The skirt is plain, with the exception of a deep pleating at the edge and a slight puff at the back, fastened by a pink ribbon sash. The toilette is completed by a casaque made of embroidered insertion. Pink ribbon and lace form the trimming at the edge; pink silk revers on the sleeves, edged with lace. Small fichu round the neck, tied with a lace and ribbon bow. 12 yards of muslin.

No. 199.—THE MARIOTTE MANTLE, PAQUITA COSTUME, AND DROGAN TOILETTE.

1. Mariotte mantle of grenadine, edged with a garniture of pleated grenadine framed in silk. A silk fringe edges the mantle; the sleeve is entwined by a band of silk, on which grelots are sewn at equal distances. Dress of striped grenadine, trimmed with Swiss Madeira work. Quantity of material—17 yards.

2. Blue muslin dress, with silk bands, and laced by silk cord both back and front. The bodice is lined with silk. Quantity of material—18 yards.

3. Muslin costume for a little girl, trimmed with coloured ribbon sash. It is worn over a hem-stitched muslin chemisette. Quantity of material—9 yards.

No. 200.—BATHING COSTUMES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

1. The Cowes bathing-dress.—The costume is made of black woollen serge, trimmed with red braid. Small Zouave pantalon and collar, with turned-down points. Red bows edged with black down the front of the blouse, and on the sleeves and pantalon, complete the costume.

2. The Dieppe bathing-dress.—This costume is made of navy blue woollen material. The trouser is trimmed with three rows of white woollen braid, forming a pointed scallop on the outside seam. The blouse is also trimmed with three rows of braid, forming braces in front, crossed at the back, and ending at the waist. Narrow ruched braid round the trimming on the chest and round the neck. Cap of white oilskin, trimmed with a thick ruche edged with blue, and a bow of the same shade at the side.

3. The Southsea bathing-dress.—Of blue serge, edged with white embroidery; white cambric sash; rice-straw hat, with woollen braid garniture.

4. The Deauville bathing costume.—This dress is made of thin red cloth. The band and edge of the blouse are trimmed with three rows of black braid. The neck is open *en cœur*, and this opening, as well as the long sleeves, the pantalon, and the ends of the sash, is trimmed with revers, scalloped and embroidered with little black stars. Cap trimmed with red and white,

No. 201.—BRIDAL TOILETTE AND OLGA COSTUME.

1. Bridal toilette of white satin; the front of the skirt is pleated all the way up, and the draping is fastened at the sides and forms a heading, at the foot of which a wreath of orange blossoms is placed on the left side, and falls to the edge of the skirt. The right side is enriched by a bow and a spray of the same flowers. The very long train of this dress is formed by a wide, very full plain pleat, called an American pleat. The cuirasse bodice is trimmed at the neck by a ruche of silk tulle and a brooch of orange blossoms; the bouquet is placed on the right side. The sleeves are trimmed inside with a tulle ruche, and outside with a bouillonné, forming a narrow gathered flounce at the edge and a small fluted heading at the top. A large bunch of orange blossoms is put rather on the right side of the coiffure, and falls in two very light wreaths, which cross and mingle with the hair. The Brussels net veil covers the face and falls at the back down to the edge of the train. 17 yards.

2. Visiting toilette, made of black faille; the long-trained skirt is gathered half-way up to keep the fulness back; it is trimmed all round with two pleatings and box-pleats mixed. The tunic is draped in front and forms regular pleats; it is trimmed at the edge with a double binding and deep fringe, ornamented at the top with four rows of little tassels. This draping and its trimming are raised on the right side on the hip, and are then mingled with the draping formed by two ends trimmed at the edge with the same fringe. These two, after forming large loops, fall in square ends on the train. Cuirasse bodice with a double binding at the edge, and a bow with three large loops at the back, trimmed with fringe falling on the draping. A small straight collar; coat sleeves trimmed with a double pleating and a bound revers above, finished off at the outer seam with a bow. 18 yards.

No. 202.—THE RAGUSA, PRINCE MILAN, AND TIMOK COSTUMES. *See* p. 171.

No. 203.—THE ATALANTA COSTUME AND EGERIA TOILETTE.

1. Costume of plain écru linen and light blue striped linen. Trained skirt edged with a flounce, with a heading gathered two or three times. Tunic trimmed with thread fringe, divided in front in two parts, crossed one over the other to form the tablier; the upper part falls in a point at the side and is draped rather far back under a bow of cardinal red ribbon. Very long, tight bodice trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons and fringe, with a high collar and ends crossed in front, of the same shade as the bow on the tunic. The edge of the sleeves is trimmed with a double coronet covered with red and a band studded with buttons. Pleated lingerie. Brown straw Gainsborough hat, ornamented with a long écru feather, red ribbon, and little red wild flowers. 19 yards.

2. Costume of dark and light blue linen. Plain skirt with a short train. Demi-tunic put into the waist of the skirt at the back, where it is raised in a puff. Polonaise ornamented in the front and at the back with a plastron, forming a waistcoat and postillon, and mother-of-pearl buttons round the plastron. The polonaise is open on the tunic; a light blue scarf starts from the pocket at the side, covers the puff, and is tied in a simple bow at the edge of the other side of the polonaise. The sleeves, composed of the two shades of linen, are finished off with a scallop and ribbon bracelet to match the scarf. Collerette and cuffs of pleated organdi muslin. Coarse straw Pifferaro hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon and a light blue feather. A rose at the lower part of the crown and a band of roses in front. 14 yards of dark, and 3 of light, material.

No. 204.—THE ALEXINATZ CHAPEAU,

Of black straw with a wide straw pleating at the edge. It is trimmed with faille ribbon and wreath of seaweed and grasses. A bunch of the same trimming is placed at the back under the brim of the hat.

No. 205.—DESIGN FOR MANTELPIECE.

No. 206.—THE TOKORIE TOILETTE,

Of serge, of navy blue colour; the skirt pleated at the edge and headed by an open worked braid. Tunic square in front, edged with braid, draped at the sides; the back is slightly rounded. Jacket bodice with treble row of buttons and braid. Marie Stuart chapeau with spray of flowers, and crêpe lisse cap. 16 yards of serge.

No. 207.—THE GOURDON COSTUME.

Train skirt of prune-col oured foulard, trimmed with a flounce headed with a pleating and two coquillés; deep tablier of fancy woollen material crossed by a scarf of prune foulard. The corsage buttons in bias, and is, like the rest of the tunic, trimmed with embroidery. The sleeves match the dress, and are finished by embroidery and a bow. 16 yards of silk and 7 of fancy material for this toilette, which looks well with a plain silk skirt. 11 yards is ample for the silk in this case, if a 27-inch wide silk be chosen.

No. 208.—THE PARIS-LOUVRE CHAPEAU.

Designed for a young lady, composed of foulard, gauze, and field daisies and wild flowers. To be procured at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris, or of Madame Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 209.—COSTUME FOR THE RINK.

Skirt of navy blue silk pleated throughout. Tunic of white silk net, edged with fringe to match, draped and raised at the side with a bow of blue ribbon with long ends. Black faille cuirasse bodice covered with white net, and a double blue and white binding at the edge. Blue steel buttons down the middle of both vetements. Plain white batiste lingerie with a red cravat; Russia leather shade. Black straw hat, the brim bent back and lined with drawn blue faille; a bunch of red carnations in the centre. Blue gauze veil round the crown and the same flowers at the edge. Shoes with rosettes, and open blue silk stockings. This costume is designed for a girl of fourteen, but with a longer skirt can be worn by older ladies.

Nos. 210 and 211.—THE WINIFRED COSTUME.

Costume of pale blue zephyr, with much darker stripes forming chequers. The skirt is rather long, and trimmed with a pleating; a second deep-pleated flounce is divided twice by embroidered insertion. The tunic is open in front and gathered five times on each side, leaving a deep heading, which forms a narrow flounce; it is fastened by little tabs and bows of pale blue faille. The tunic is edged with deep embroidery, slightly gathered and headed by a pleating divided by insertion. The upper tunic, draped and tightly strained, is enriched at the back by a wide breadth drawn three times and forming three large bouillonnés; it is trimmed at the edge with three pleatings, and falls in a square end on the skirt. Cuirasse bodice edged with embroidery and a narrow pleating; small straight collar. Coat sleeves trimmed with three pleatings, and an embroidered flounce forming a heading. A pretty pale blue bow placed on the outside seam of the sleeves completes this toilette. Quantity of material—18 yards.

No. 212.—THE ROSE D'AUTAN CHAPEAU.

This lovely bonnet is made of faille, crêpe de Chine, foliage, roses, and lace. The front forms a diadem, and it is particularly becoming. This chapeau is designed by Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

No. 213.—THE ST. GERMAINS CHAPEAU.

Of velvet and faille, with white plumes and roses. Crêpe lisse cap; wide faille ribbon strings tied under the chin.

No. 214.—SERGENT DE VILLE TRAVELLING CHAPEAU.

Of straw, with a flat brim and pointed crown. Cream-coloured gauze scarf round the crown, passing round the neck and tied at the back with a long end.

black lace coiffures are extremely elegant, but the Roman head-dress is one of the prettiest I have seen, and possesses the charm of being *très seyant;* it is an oblong piece of lace, fastened in front with two pins, while up the back two more pins hold it in place. The lace cap can be had either of Valenciennes insertion, joined and edged with the same lace, or a single lappet four inches wide of Duchesse or Brussels lace. This coiffure can also be had in embroidery and Valenciennes lace at very moderate prices. I must not omit to add that ladies can have handkerchiefs, table-linen, etc., worked in embroidery at prices ranging from 6*d.* per letter; the name "Marie" in plain raised work, costs 9*d.* the *word*.

I called at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, to inquire about some dress-stands, or *manequins*, for ladies. The use of these modelled figures is apparent at the first glance; not only can amateur dressmakers arrange their skirts and drape and trim their costumes with perfect ease, but the body of the model being firmly stuffed and wadded gives an opportunity of putting on corsage trimming with great evenness and exactitude, In fact, these models are really necessary for successful home dressmaking. Each model can be lowered or raised to the height required, and therefore one dress-stand is all that is required in a family. The price is 28*s.* 6*d.*, and as the corsage portion of the figure unscrews from the stand for travelling, it is easily packed.

Of course, when in this famous *magasin*, it was impossible to resist asking to see some novelties, and my indiscretion was rewarded by being taken through "miles of galleries," filled with autumnal and winter goods just received from the Continent. Nothing but my intense love of dress fabrics, and appreciation of the interest they will possess for my readers by the time this letter is in their hands, could have endowed me with courage to examine piles of woollen materials in these red-hot August days. For the kind courtesy, explaining the widths, prices, and particulars, enabling me to give the following précis, I tender my warm thanks. The general tone is in favour of dark shades of fancy woollen cloths, intersected, striped, and chequered with silk threads of varied thickness. The colourings are prune, brown of all shades, greys, stone, nut-colours, blues, clarets, and reds. Cashmere, striped and plain, at 2*s.* 6*d.* is twenty-six inches wide; nattée cloth, of the same width, 2*s.* 9*d.* Fancy cloths, basket-woven, are striped with silk in all shades of colours. A very pretty cloth, plain and striped, is woven in grains like coarse gunpowder; it is called Servian silk, and costs 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

A great novelty is a "braided trellis" cloth of most effective pattern, costing 2*s.* 11*d.* per yard. This braided trellis cloth can only be obtained at this house, the pattern being "engaged" for Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. The same style of fabric, but striped and barred, costs 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard. Snowflake is the pleasantly cool name of a charming autumnal fabric, twenty-five inches wide, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and forty-eight inches wide, 8*s.* 3*d.* per yard. One of the most charming fabrics is a diagonal cloth, striped with dots of colour; plain, 2*s.* 11*d.*; striped, 3*s.* 6*d.* The name of this material is as pretty as itself—Terésine.

Broché and plain cloths of Indian designs and colourings cost 2*s.* and 4*s.* per yard.

Metal cloths, striped with fine lines of gold, silver, and steel, cost 3*s.* 11*d.* per yard. The metal is but indicated, and yet gives a most stylish effect; a hint, a little glimmer only of brightness, not in the least obtrusive or glaring, but such as any lady might wear. I feel pretty certain that the *Draps Metaux* will have a great success this winter.

Knicker brochés, twenty-four inches wide, cost 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard, and are extremely prettty. Estamene serges, black and coloured, cost 1*s.* 11*d.* per yard; the width is twenty-seven inches. The Ulster cloths for dresses and waterproofs are very light, and exhibit many novelties; the width is fifty-four inches, prices from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per yard. A peculiarly light cloth for waterproofs is sixty inches wide; it is made in all colours, and costs 6*s.* 6*d.* only: a most economical fabric for costumes for those whose pleasure or whose occupations demand a daily facing of the weather in October and following winter months. Tired as I was after the inspection of the autumnal fabrics, to which subject I may again return in my next letter, I felt compelled to stop in the children's department to admire the lovely little vêtements, the pretty apron tabliers of a contrasting colour to the dress, the dear little costumes, hats and ties, all ready for children of both sexes, from four to twelve years. The practical good sense which governs this department is evinced in the trimmings and in all the arrangements for the health and comfort of the little people, for no child can be well and happy who has not freedom of limbs, and freedom from the perpetual trifling accidents which arise to our trimmed vêtements and heavily fringed attire. The simple dresses pleased me best, although I was shown some Parisian models of children's toilettes which are exquisitely graceful.

The new Seamless Glove is a novelty recently introduced by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, and is made of the very best French kid. These gloves are most pleasant to wear, the absence of the side seam being particularly comfortable. The Seamless Glove is well suited for thin hands, and causes a pretty hand to appear even thinner and prettier, while they certainly make very ordinary hands quite passable. The price for the two-buttoned glove is 4*s.* per pair; three buttons, 4*s.* 6*d.*; four buttons, 5*s.*; six buttons, 6*s.* The Seamless Glove possesses three good qualities, it wears well, fits beautifully, and makes the hand look charming.

When MYRA received the lengths of silk from Lyons which she mentioned in our last issue, she kindly gave me sufficient silk to make a skirt, begging me to wear it in "Tots'" company, and she cruelly remarked that was trial enough for it. Now the silk wears most beautifully, and as the child was away from me for a few hours only during our sojourn at Southsea, and the dress was worn every day, and often all day, the conclusion which must be arrived at is that Tots cannot be a trial to anyone, and that the silk of the Lyons Silk Company will endure, without the least evidence of wearing out, being dragged over shingle and trampled on by tiny feet. Truth compels me to say that I thought Tots went a little too far on one occasion when I went over to Gosport to order the new furniture polish, "Elbow Grease," of Mr. Mason, the Gosport garrison chemist, whose wonderful cure for corns I have before mentioned. Tots first distinguished himself by biting a corner off some very clear and tempting-looking soap, and had to be supplied with jujubes to take the taste out, which quieted him for a time only, for a few minutes afterwards he was discovered fishing in a glass case containing leeches, with a a bent pin and piece of cotton, and had actually managed to land the leech (his second, by the way, as one was found at night in his little pocket!); but the creature fastening on his hand, he upset the whole vase in his fright. If any of the orders for captene, for corn plasters, for milk of roses (a delightful lotion, by the way), for elbow grease, and for complexion pills are wrongly sent or misdirected, Tots must bear the blame, for great was my confusion, and anxiety to pay for damage done, and get my young pickle home and dried. So, dear ladies, you will think twice before entrusting your SILKOWRM with commissions during the holidays.

And now I must say adieu, for MYRA has a little more to say on her own account, and so I bid you heartily farewell.

THE SILKWORM.

A WORD FROM MYRA.

TO the kindness of my readers, no less than to the interest of the subject to which I have devoted my energies, do I owe the extraordinary and unlooked-for success of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Each reader, having spoken of or forwarded the JOURNAL to another lady, has secured for MYRA another friend and introduced another circle of acquaintances. But the ever-increasing circle of readers and friends necessitates larger room and wider space in which to welcome and to reply to them. In many instances letters of great interest and containing valuable information are perforce excluded from the JOURNAL, which is filled with *replies* only, necessarily of less general interest than if the questions had been also given. Learning myself, daily and hourly, the wants and wishes of my fellow women, their letters also teach me much useful knowledge; this I would fain impart, and without being compelled to do so by the formula of replies in the first person singular. The most useful knowledge is that of experience, and the experience of women older, perhaps, and certainly wiser than the editress, must be of great value to her readers and to herself. It is in order to gain space for this practical knowledge, and for many minor matters of interest to ladies, that I have consented to publish, in the middle of every month, a MYRA'S JOURNAL, Supplemental Issue, at the old price of threepence, and which will contain sixteen pages of letterpress and illustrations, a fashion-plate, and a diagram-sheet containing one or two good and serviceable patterns; also a free exchange and a domestic service list, gratis to all who give names and addresses. Replies will be given to all letters received before the 7th of each month. I hope that the shorter interval between the two publications will render MYRA'S JOURNAL more useful than heretofore, and that we shall be enabled to answer every correspondent either by post or in the fortnightly issues. Having secured valuable

feminine aid in my pleasant labours, having the advice and counsel of masculine intellect of no ordinary calibre, and, most important of all, possessing the good wishes and hearty support of over a hundred thousand of my countrywomen, I commend MYRA'S JOURNAL and MYRA'S JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to the kind care of my best friends, the women of England.

MYRA'S JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, published the 15th of every month, unless that day falls on Sunday, when it will be published the day previous. First number, October 14th. PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS will be published as usual the 1st of the month, price threepence; or with MYRA'S JOURNAL, in coloured wrapper, price 6*d*.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 191.—THE PLATTENSEE COSTUME.

This useful dress, the pattern of which is given on the diagram-sheet, can be made of any material, but is particularly adapted for cashmere and merino. The costume is composed of a skirt with a pleated flounce, a tunic, and jacket. The jacket and tunic are edged with fringe, and trimmed with an embroidered border, which can be executed in satin stitch, braiding, or crewel work. A bow of ribbon finishes the jacket. Quantity of material—3½ yards of 40-inch cashmere.

No. 192.—THE BILEK FICHU.

Of white muslin and écru lace, with cardinal red bow and red rose; the back forms a small cape.

No. 193.—DIAGRAM OF THE JUPON TOURNURE.

No. 194.—DIAGRAM OF FLANNEL PETTICOAT.

Both these diagrams are fully described in the pages on which they appear.

No. 195.—NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN LINGERIE.

1. Cap for an elderly lady, made of tulle and lace.—The lace is lightly ruched all round, and forms a curtain at the back. Tulle and lace lappets arranged under the curtain with loops of blue ribbon, and falling gracefully at the back.

2. Fichu for a square-cut dress.—The foundation is of organdi muslin, in five pleatings, forming a square *modestie* in front. A tulle or crepe lisse ruche inside, and Valenciennes edging round the outside. Insertion, edged with the same lace, and with black velvet underneath, is placed round the top of the fichu, crossed at the edge, and finished off with butterfly bows. The same bow, with a rose at the side of the ruche.

3. Morning cap made of muslin.—Soft crown and flounce of *Mirecourt* lace, joined together to form a lappet. Caroubier coloured ribbon round the cap, and forming a bow at the back with long ends, repeated at the side.

4. Fine linen hem-stitched collar, open en chale, and turned down. Embroidered insertion forms the band of the collar, and is continued to the lower part of the opening; ruche of Valenciennes lace inside, and bow of cream-coloured faille at the edge.

5. Bow for the bodice or head-dress, of English lace and bronze-green ribbon.

6. Fichu for a young lady, composed of three bias bands of tulle, separated by very small embroidered applications. Ruched Valenciennes inside, and flounce outside, with a pink gauze rosette at the edge of the fichu. Cuff to match.

7. High collar with points. Cravat with a sailor's bow and cuff. The whole of white linen, with a border of plaid cambric.

8. Evening or dinner fichu, made of crêpe lisse, and draped in three pleats, forming points in front. A seam at the back gives the fichu the shape of a small pélerine. It is trimmed with two rows of blonde edging. Similar lace, but narrower, is put round the ends, which are joined at the waist under a bow of light blue ribbon; the latter is joined by a strap of folded ribbon to another bow at the side.

9. Paysan collar of linen, with a printed border. Cravat bow and cuff to match.

No. 196.—THE NISCH AND DELIGRAD COSTUMES.

1. Costume for a little girl.—Nut-brown alpaca dress, with pleatings of silk at the edge and on the border of the jacket. Silk cuff to the sleeve, and collar of pleated silk. Quantity of alpaca—4½ yards; of silk, 24 inches wide, 3¼ yards.

2. Boy's dress of serge, braided, consisting of jacket, waistcoat, and trousers to the knee only. Knitted stockings and high boots.

No. 197.—THE HILDEGARDE CORSAGE.

Of cream damassé, with facings of plain faille of rich brown colour. Tunic to correspond, draped at the back only, over a plain demi-train skirt of brown faille. Material—9 yards cream silk; 14 yards brown silk.

No. 198.—LA BELLE JARDINIERE TOILETTE.

Bridesmaid's toilette of white muslin. The skirt is plain, with the exception of a deep pleating at the edge and a slight puff at the back, fastened by a pink ribbon sash. The toilette is completed by a casaque made of embroidered insertion. Pink ribbon and lace form the trimming at the edge; pink silk revers on the sleeves, edged with lace. Small fichu round the neck, tied with a lace and ribbon bow. 12 yards of muslin.

No. 199.—THE MARIOTTE MANTLE, PAQUITA COSTUME, AND DROGAN TOILETTE.

1. Mariotte mantle of grenadine, edged with a garniture of pleated grenadine framed in silk. A silk fringe edges the mantle; the sleeve is entwined by a band of silk, on which grelots are sewn at equal distances. Dress of striped grenadine, trimmed with Swiss Madeira work. Quantity of material—17 yards.

2. Blue muslin dress, with silk bands, and laced by silk cord both back and front. The bodice is lined with silk. Quantity of material—18 yards.

3. Muslin costume for a little girl, trimmed with coloured ribbon sash. It is worn over a hem-stitched muslin chemisette. Quantity of material—9 yards.

No. 200.—BATHING COSTUMES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

1. The Cowes bathing-dress.—The costume is made of black woollen serge, trimmed with red braid. Small Zouave pantalon and collar, with turned-down points. Red bows edged with black down the front of the blouse, and on the sleeves and pantalon, complete the costume.

2. The Dieppe bathing-dress.—This costume is made of navy blue woollen material. The trouser is trimmed with three rows of white woollen braid, forming a pointed scallop on the outside seam. The blouse is also trimmed with three rows of braid, forming braces in front, crossed at the back, and ending at the waist. Narrow ruched braid round the trimming on the chest and round the neck. Cap of white oilskin, trimmed with a thick ruche edged with blue, and a bow of the same shade at the side.

3. The Southsea bathing-dress.—Of blue serge, edged with white embroidery; white cambric sash; rice-straw hat, with woollen braid garniture.

4. The Deauville bathing costume.—This dress is made of thin red cloth. The band and edge of the blouse are trimmed with three rows of black braid. The neck is open *en cœur*, and this opening, as well as the long sleeves, the pantalon, and the ends of the sash, is trimmed with revers, scalloped and embroidered with little black stars. Cap trimmed with red and white,

No. 201.—BRIDAL TOILETTE AND OLGA COSTUME.

1. Bridal toilette of white satin; the front of the skirt is pleated all the way up, and the draping is fastened at the sides and forms a heading, at the foot of which a wreath of orange blossoms is placed on the left side, and falls to the edge of the skirt. The right side is enriched by a bow and a spray of the same flowers. The very long train of this dress is formed by a wide, very full plain pleat, called an American pleat. The cuirasse bodice is trimmed at the neck by a ruche of silk tulle and a brooch of orange blossoms; the bouquet is placed on the right side. The sleeves are trimmed inside with a tulle ruche, and outside with a bouillonné, forming a narrow gathered flounce at the edge and a small fluted heading at the top. A large bunch of orange blossoms is put rather on the right side of the coiffure, and falls in two very light wreaths, which cross and mingle with the hair. The Brussels net veil covers the face and falls at the back down to the edge of the train. 17 yards.

2. Visiting toilette, made of black faille; the long-trained skirt is gathered half-way up to keep the fulness back; it is trimmed all round with two pleatings and box-pleats mixed. The tunic is draped in front and forms regular pleats; it is trimmed at the edge with a double binding and deep fringe, ornamented at the top with four rows of little tassels. This draping and its trimming are raised on the right side on the hip, and are then mingled with the draping formed by two ends trimmed at the edge with the same fringe. These two, after forming large loops, fall in square ends on the train. Cuirasse bodice with a double binding at the edge, and a bow with three large loops at the back, trimmed with fringe falling on the draping. A small straight collar; coat sleeves trimmed with a double pleating and a bound revers above, finished off at the outer seam with a bow. 18 yards.

No. 202.—THE RAGUSA, PRINCE MILAN, AND TIMOK COSTUMES. *See* p. 171.

No. 203.—THE ATALANTA COSTUME AND EGERIA TOILETTE.

1. Costume of plain écru linen and light blue striped linen. Trained skirt edged with a flounce, with a heading gathered two or three times. Tunic trimmed with thread fringe, divided in front in two parts, crossed one over the other to form the tablier; the upper part falls in a point at the side and is draped rather far back under a bow of cardinal red ribbon. Very long, tight bodice trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons and fringe, with a high collar and ends crossed in front, of the same shade as the bow on the tunic. The edge of the sleeves is trimmed with a double coronet covered with red and a band studded with buttons. Pleated lingerie. Brown straw Gainsborough hat, ornamented with a long écru feather, red ribbon, and little red wild flowers. 19 yards.

2. Costume of dark and light blue linen. Plain skirt with a short train. Demi-tunic put into the waist of the skirt at the back, where it is raised in a puff. Polonaise ornamented in the front and at the back with a plastron, forming a waistcoat and postillon, and mother-of-pearl buttons round the plastron. The polonaise is open on the tunic; a light blue scarf starts from the pocket at the side, covers the puff, and is tied in a simple bow at the edge of the other side of the polonaise. The sleeves, composed of the two shades of linen, are finished off with a scallop and ribbon bracelet to match the scarf. Collerette and cuffs of pleated organdi muslin. Coarse straw Pifferaro hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon and a light blue feather. A rose at the lower part of the crown and a band of roses in front. 14 yards of dark, and 3 of light, material.

No. 204.—THE ALEXINATZ CHAPEAU,

Of black straw with a wide straw pleating at the edge. It is trimmed with faille ribbon and wreath of seaweed and grasses. A bunch of the same trimming is placed at the back under the brim of the hat.

No. 205.—DESIGN FOR MANTELPIECE.

No. 206.—THE TOKORIE TOILETTE,

Of serge, of navy blue colour; the skirt pleated at the edge and headed by an open worked braid. Tunic square in front, edged with braid, draped at the sides; the back is slightly rounded. Jacket bodice with treble row of buttons and braid. Marie Stuart chapeau with spray of flowers, and crépe lisse cap. 16 yards of serge.

No. 207.—THE GOURDON COSTUME.

Train skirt of prune-col oured foulard, trimmed with a flounce headed with a pleating and two coquillés; deep tablier of fancy woollen material crossed by a scarf of prune foulard. The corsage buttons in bias, and is, like the rest of the tunic, trimmed with embroidery. The sleeves match the dress, and are finished by embroidery and a bow. 16 yards of silk and 7 of fancy material for this toilette, which looks well with a plain silk skirt. 11 yards is ample for the silk in this case, if a 27-inch wide silk be chosen.

No. 208.—THE PARIS-LOUVRE CHAPEAU.

Designed for a young lady, composed of foulard, gauze, and field daisies and wild flowers. To be procured at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris, or of Madame Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 209.—COSTUME FOR THE RINK.

Skirt of navy blue silk pleated throughout. Tunic of white silk net, edged with fringe to match, draped and raised at the side with a bow of blue ribbon with long ends. Black faille cuirasse bodice covered with white net, and a double blue and white binding at the edge. Blue steel buttons down the middle of both vetements. Plain white batiste lingerie with a red cravat; Russia leather shade. Black straw hat, the brim bent back and lined with drawn blue faille; a bunch of red carnations in the centre. Blue gauze veil round the crown and the same flowers at the edge. Shoes with rosettes, and open blue silk stockings. This costume is designed for a girl of fourteen, but with a longer skirt can be worn by older ladies.

Nos. 210 and 211.—THE WINIFRED COSTUME.

Costume of pale blue zephyr, with much darker stripes forming chequers. The skirt is rather long, and trimmed with a pleating; a second deep-pleated flounce is divided twice by embroidered insertion. The tunic is open in front and gathered five times on each side, leaving a deep heading, which forms a narrow flounce; it is fastened by little tabs and bows of pale blue faille. The tunic is edged with deep embroidery, slightly gathered and headed by a pleating divided by insertion. The upper tunic, draped and tightly strained, is enriched at the back by a wide breadth drawn three times and forming three large bouillonnés; it is trimmed at the edge with three pleatings, and falls in a square end on the skirt. Cuirasse bodice edged with embroidery and a narrow pleating; small straight collar. Coat sleeves trimmed with three pleatings, and an embroidered flounce forming a heading. A pretty pale blue bow placed on the outside seam of the sleeves completes this toilette. Quantity of material—18 yards.

No. 212.—THE ROSE D'AUTAN CHAPEAU.

This lovely bonnet is made of faille, crêpe de Chine, foliage, roses, and lace. The front forms a diadem, and it is particularly becoming. This chapeau is designed by Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

No. 213.—THE ST. GERMAINS CHAPEAU.

Of velvet and faille, with white plumes and roses. Crêpe lisse cap; wide faille ribbon strings tied under the chin.

No. 214.—SERGENT DE VILLE TRAVELLING CHAPEAU.

Of straw, with a flat brim and pointed crown. Cream-coloured gauze scarf round the crown, passing round the neck and tied at the back with a long end.

No. 202.—THE RAGUSA, PRINCE MILAN, AND TIMOK COSTUMES.

Made-up Models, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; *Flat Patterns only, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 203.—THE ATALANTA COSTUME AND EGERIA TOILETTE.

Made-up Models, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The Pattern of the Atalanta Corsage is given on the Diagram Sheet.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the* 10TH *of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon a particular Toilette or Dress,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post,* 12 *postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot,* 39, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

THE September fashions usually share the summer ideas, and are not unfrequently mere exaggerations of the reigning modes d'été. It is not until October that we can speak with any confidence of the autumnal modes; and for this I am sorry, as there are always a number of people who are perfect fanatics for change, and who complain bitterly of the "stagnation of fashion." It is indeed a trial to know that if one is tired of polonaises there is nothing but tunics to fall back upon. And yet, as there really are, incredible as it may seem, worse misfortunes than this, these poor sufferers must be content to remain in the background until time, which inevitably brings changes, relieves their troubles.

There are no radical changes in fashion, for a very simple reason that no one as yet seems to have thought of, and that is that a few years since fashion was more exclusive, and one shape of pardessus lasted for several seasons, and so also did bodices and chapeaux. But it is no longer so now, and all shapes of pardessus, bodices, and chapeaux are equally in vogue; all past centuries are laid under contribution, and even the most distant times are forced to yield something towards the adornment of the present. There can be, therefore, no hope of any revolution in the toilette as it is at present. The prophecies of the past are being fulfilled, and what was announced seven or eight years ago is true now. La Mode is shaking off all fixed and determined rules, and utterly refuses to be trammelled by uniforms; each day it is becoming more individual, but whether this freedom is likely to be to our advantage or not, whether it will be lasting or only a caprice, it would be difficult to say. It is better, perhaps, to be as prudent as the ancient oracles were, and keep silence on details for fear there should be something wrong in the prophecy.

At any rate the economical have no reason to complain of the tendency of the present fashions; every woman may dress as she likes, and according to her income, without any fear of being out of the fashion; at the worst, she will only be by the side of it.

Scarfs may be made useful; they are not only worn on the back, but on the skirt also, in the shape of a tunic. These scarfs are draped in different ways; but the more fanciful and irregular the arrangement is, the better is the result likely to be. Even the old lace shawls, that were discarded years ago, and put away at the very bottom of boxes and drawers, may once more see the light and be made much of. But not *without cutting them!* This sacrifice must be made, and they must be cut through the middle and joined end to end to form a scarf. The join can and should be concealed in the draping under loops and bows of ribbon. The shawl, cut and transformed into a scarf, may be made up as a tunic, and trimmed with embroidery to match the toilette; in this way they will be much worn during the winter, but if they are to be of any use they must be cut. It is not possible to have one's shawls in their past, present, and future condition all at once, any more than other things, and even lace shawls are subject to the hard rule of not being able to be two things at the same time. Of course this combination is only suited to dressy toilettes, and it would be as well not to undertake it unless one is quite sure of one's powers, and there is no fear of turning out an indescribable something that shall be both ugly and clumsy.

And even when there is no such happy confidence in one's powers there is no need to despair; there are ways and means whereby all women may be dressed according

No. 204.—THE ALEXINATZ CHAPEAU.
Model of MADAME LOUISE, Regent Street.

to the fashion, without losing their way amongst complications from which they may never find the right issue, or going to an expense which the state of their purse does not warrant. The best plan is not to consider oneself bound to follow "the fashion, the whole fashion, and nothing but the fashion," nor to imagine that no happiness is to be found apart from this servitude. It is so easy to wear skirts that are not overloaded with flounces, polonaises or tunics very simply trimmed, pardessus which can be worn for several seasons; and there need be no effort about it, for La Mode accepts everything, arrays itself in anything, and declines nothing that has been worn, no matter how long ago, and is worn now. But there is one point which requires real attention, and that is to be sure that each fashion adopted is suitable to the age and becoming to the wearer. Without being dressed *selon* one's age we become ridiculous; a woman of good taste will avoid dressing as a girl, will wear more drapery and fewer ribbons, and will invariably prefer the toilette a little too old-looking for her to that which is a degree too juvenile.

The temptation to dress youthfully is one which besets women who have preserved their youthful figures, who are *svelte* and graceful, and whose toilette, *par excellence*, during youth has been white. These ladies soften their white toilettes with black lace in vain: equally in vain do they adopt black; their figures, seen at the back, are still those of girls, and the white hair and wrinkled face look out of place in connection with the lithe slenderness of the tournure. Now for these, dress, between the ages of thirty and fifty, is "a trial;" for the stout matron of forty has less trouble, and looks less youthful in tight jackets and fichus than the slender woman of fifty years. Among personal friends, I reckon a lady of eighty-two whose waist measures twenty-three inches, and who has never worn a tight corset and is as upright as a girl. But by the help of a little cape, of the same material as the dress, she conceals the girlish form which she is, however, not entirely dissatisfied with. Ladies who are possessed of a little too much *embonpoint* will eagerly hail the continuance in fashion of striped materials, which sensibly diminish the apparent size while adding to the apparent height.

Those ladies who are weary of the "endless polonaise," as some of my readers term it, can remodel a couple of these vetements as follows, if of plain silk or cashmere:—Put a very deep fringe, at least twenty inches deep, on a waistband of faille or cashmere lined with Petersham, so that the fringe falls over the polonaise like an Indian girdle. To ensure the right quantity of fringe being bought, as so deep a fringe is costly, measure round the body over the hips, and purchase the exact quantity. Gather the heading of the fringe on a strong thread, and sew it firmly to the band; a bow or buckle finishes and fastens the belt. If the sleeves differ in colour from the polonaise, the fringe should match that edging the polonaise; the pocket may match the sleeves. These fringe girdles cannot be worn with a polonaise not edged with fringe. Second mode: cover the front of the polonaise with graduated rows of braid and fringe, or with cords to simulate lacing in front, at the back, and on one side, the pocket being placed on the other.

Chenille fringes are likely to be much worn, and as they mingle well with velvet, will be very successful as garnitures this winter. Chenille tabliers, fichus, and hair-nets are much used by Parisians, who dress stylishly at the various seaside and watering-places.

For travelling, the alpaca or Corah silk dust-cloak is much used; soft cloth hats and felt hats (stitched) are also much in vogue for travelling, being soft in wear and easily brushed.

The Plattensee costume, although extremely simple and easily made, can be converted into a most stylish vetement by using straw embroidery as a trimming. This embroidery, as my readers know, is worked upon net, black or white, and is suitable for dressy toilettes. The Plattensee model is also one of the earliest indications of a return to long jacket bodices and plain dresses, although I have little hope of any lessening of the expense of dress, except for dress materials, which are exceedingly cheap. The Bilek fichu is designed to conceal a half-worn dress, and is a good pattern for that purpose.

I feel sure that my readers will be glad of the pattern of the jupon tournure, and of the flannel petticoat, Nos. 193 and 194. The new lingerie, No. 195, presents a variety of useful objects and models, which can be copied with good effect. The three fichus are very stylish finishes to plain silk dresses, and can be copied in silk, crepe de Chine, muslin, and lace. The collar with tucker, No. 4, is very new, and intended to be worn with very open dresses. The Hildegarde corsage and Jardinière toilette show two models for jacket bodices which are suitable for various materials. No. 199 gives another design for a laced bodice and a good mantle for this season.

Young ladies will approve of the bathing costumes, all of which, with slight modifications, as additional length to the pantalon, can be used by their elders. The Bridal costume is an elegant model, looking very charming in satin, and is a delicious toilette in coloured muslin, if due attention be paid to the jupons beneath.

The centre pages show various useful models; the second figure, No. 203, shows clearly the new mode of cutting dress seams at the back. It will be observed that there are two side-pieces, and that the back has no central seam; stout figures require the central seam in addition to the other seams, and in my judgment all dresses look best with this seam. The Atalanta costume

illustrates the very deep corsage, the *juste au corps* of ancient days.

Ladies over thirty must not wear the Alexinatz hat, which is suitable for young girls only.

The children's costumes given in this number have been selected with a view of being made up in the new fabrics, beige, toile d'Asie, challis, and serge.

The Tokorie is a ladylike design for a beige dress.

No. 209 is a rinking costume for a young girl. The dress skirt can, in my opinion, be lengthened with advantage. I have given a rink costume to oblige my readers; but I must say that I do not approve of allowing girls to attend the various public rinks of the metropolis, nor should I allow any young persons over whom I had any control or influence to visit any public rink.

The Winifred costume is a good model for thin fabrics, as grenadine, foulard, toile d'Asie, beige, &c.

The pretty Louvre bonnets are in the latest styles and can be had, carriage free, through Madame Delamode, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, as well as any other *articles de Paris* required by my readers. The travelling hat is a very becoming model, and the mode of arranging the veil is suggestive. The prevailing outlines of the fashion may be summed up in a few words. Our outlines are clearly defined by the tight robes that swathe us; we cannot well be more tightly bound and prisoned; long and narrow are our dresses; scarves, fichus, and Indian shawls form our pardessus; we wear bangles on our wrists—real Indian bangles, imported by Mr. Liberty, 218, Regent Street, and which are really pretty; we wear fans at our side, and chatelaine objects innumerable; we wear high boots and trailing jupons, low shoes and high heels, black and coloured stockings, long gold chains for our double eyeglasses; our neckties and bows are prettier than ever, and our mouchoirs de poche are embroidered in colours; we add waistbands to our polonaise and jacket bodices, and we particularly affect silver belts, but we no longer wear silver jewellery of any kind, nor dog collars with silver ornaments. Our wrist studs are very large, and our lockets and medallions are much smaller. Our garnitures are fringes, braids, black lace, embroidery in white and in colours. The fabrics most in vogue are beige, silk, toile d'Asie, and cambrics and glossy percales. Cashmere is always fashionable, but the striped openwork cashmere leads the modes. Ivory colour is still powerful, but red and blue are the adopted colours.

The new chaussures are very pointed, and square toes are disappearing.

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS for September contain a coloured fashion plate of ladies' and little girls' costumes, the cut-out paper model of the Ginetta collar and chemisette, a diagram sheet containing, 1, the corsage of the Plattensee costume; 2, the tunic of the same toilette; 3, the Pearl costume for a little girl; 4, the Hortense sleeve, a new model, slashed very prettily; and 5, the Atalanta corsage, with the new back and side pieces; and the usual quantity of new needlework, which comprises crochet, embroidery, crewel work, netting, and Berlin wool work.

"MYRA'S JOURNAL"

TWICE A MONTH.

The increase in the correspondence forwarded daily to MYRA'S JOURNAL necessitates ampler space and a more frequent issue for the answering of ladies' inquiries. The "Workroom Supplement," published with a view to meet the case, has not sufficed for the additional replies on Dress and Fashion, and for other information sought for by MYRA'S numerous correspondents.

Accordingly, in order to give what is wanted, MYRA will publish, in the middle of each month,

"MYRA'S JOURNAL"

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT.

Price Threepence.

The same measure of support will, no doubt, be received by this Supplemental Issue of MYRA'S JOURNAL as that which has been so constantly accorded to the parent issue; and no means will be spared to make the Monthly Supplement a useful and valuable paper for the Public.

NO. 205.—DESIGN FOR MANTELPIECE.
Manufactured by Mr. Jacobs, 42, Kentish Town Road.

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

III.

ANYONE (lady or gentleman) who has much writing to do and knows how papers accumulate, and what a mysterious way they have of losing themselves whenever their presence is most needed, must have often wished for some secretary or writing table, with sufficient accommodation for any quantity of documents and proper means for keeping them safe when once they are put in. Our English cabinet-makers, clever as they are, have not yet succeeded in inventing anything that should supply all these requirements; an ordinary writing-table gives plenty of surface at the top, but there is not very much room for putting away papers, &c.; the table occupies a good deal of space, is not particularly ornamental, and gives some trouble, as each drawer is locked separately, and a short memory gives rise to an amount of locking and unlocking, pulling out and pushing in again, that is equally trying to the temper and patience. A Davenport has the same inconveniences, with the additional one of not giving much writing space, although it is certainly a more sightly piece of furniture.

But our American cousins, ingenious in all things, have invented for us just the very thing that was wanted, in the shape of the Wooton Cabinet Secretaire, the sole agents for the sale of which in Europe are Messrs. F. and Y. Smith, 60, Berners Street, London, and 45, Gordon Street, Glasgow. This most delightful of secretaires when closed looks like a handsome cabinet; when opened, it reveals pigeon-holes for more than all the letters of the alphabet, innumerable shelves, drawers, and recesses, and in most cases a letter-box, into which all letters for the owner can be slipped, and where they will remain, as safe as in the post office, until he comes with the key to take possession of his own. The secretaire is made in different sizes and at very different prices, from £22 to £120; in all cases the arrangement is the same, except in a few minor details, the difference of cost depending on the wood employed both inside and out, and the amount of decoration. The least expensive are made of walnut, and are plain but certainly not ugly, while the most costly are elaborately decorated with carving or marquetry, or ebonised, polished, and ornamented with a little gilding judiciously introduced.

The general appearance and arrangement of the Cabinet Secretaire are as follows:—The height is about five feet, the width a little over three, and the depth rather over two feet; it is not, therefore, alarmingly large. One turn of the key, and "Open Sesame," the whole affair unfolds itself, the wings or doors fly back; by pressing a spring bolt near the top of the secretaire, a good-sized writing-table falls down, with its supports, and every corner of the cabinet is within reach. The doors are not mere flat pieces of wood, but are thick enough to contain on one side a large nest of pigeon-holes, and on the other the letter-box before alluded to, and a variety of different-sized recesses. Below the writing-table there are good-sized drawers and accommodation for the very largest account books or books of reference; above the writing-table are further arrangements of small drawers and compartments for stationery, &c. The whole article is so compact and so admirably complete that it is no wonder the Secretaires are becoming as great favourites in England as they have been for some time past in America. There is a smaller make suitable for ladies, in which the accommodation is not quite so ample, but sufficient for any reasonable woman, and much greater than the most unreasonable woman has ever had at her disposal. Illustrations, descriptions, and prices are sent by post, and a number of testimonials from purchasers prove their entire satisfaction with the Cabinet Secretaire.

Another novelty in American furniture is the new Perforated 3-Ply Veneer Seat, rather a long technical name, but a simple and convenient contrivance. We all know what delightfully comfortable rocking-chairs the Americans make, and the array at Messrs. Smith's was the greatest temptation to sit down and have a good rest that any poor weary mortal was ever called upon to resist on a fearfully hot day. The peculiarity of these chairs is that the portion which is usually made of cane is here made of wood; three layers of veneer, either walnut or ash, perforated with holes in an initial or pretty geometrical design, form the back and seat. Chairs and settees of all shapes and sizes are made in this way, and the pretty little children's toy chairs, at 4*s*. 6*d*. or 5*s*. each, would gladden the heart of any little girl who was lucky enough to have one presented to her.

These seats are being very much employed in the United States for public buildings, waiting-rooms at stations, and hospitals; they are as cool and pleasant as cane, and infinitely stronger, and would be much plea-

santer seats in similar situations in our own country than the cushioned settees with which we are provided, and which are invariably either stuffy or slippery. The simplest chair is called a lady's gossip chair, at 12*s.*, and if there were an excuse for wasting half an hour in gossip, it would be while comfortably seated at one's ease in this little low chair. Rocking chairs are from 22*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.*, and an elaborate walnut-wood revolving and tilting chair, a capital library or writing chair, costs 56*s.* These seats are of course easily kept clean, and would be delightful for garden use, but they will not bear exposure to damp, and would require to be sheltered in wet weather.

Bed-curtains are no longer approved of in America; the bedsteads are made now with an elaborately-carved and decorated head-piece and an equally elaborate but lower foot-board. A suite of bedroom urniture—a good specimen of what is considered "handsome" in America—comprises a bedstead, large wardrobe with plate-glass in the centre; toilet, with another full-length mirror and projecting wings provided with drawers on either side, and a wash-hand-stand, with a marble top and cupboards below. The wood is walnut, the carving most elaborate, and a long medallion-shaped piece of padded and buttoned light-blue satin is let into the headpiece of the bedstead, and the whole effect is what many people would call exceedingly handsome; but to those more used to the simpler and more correct taste of our own best makers, the urniture appears very heavy, and overloaded with ornament. A sideboard made of the same wood, and carved in a similar style, is principally noticeable from having no mirror whatever in any part of it; otherwise, it is a heavy and rather cumbersome piece of furniture. It is a happy thing that acres of looking-glass are no longer considered very good style; there was always a certain amount of vulgarity about huge mirrors in any situation, and o many people it is a disagreeable thing not to be able to move without seeing themselves reflected on all sides.

In infinitely better style and taste were some bedroom suites in light oak and ash. The forms of the different articles were the same, but the carving and decorations were less in quantity, and very much more appropriate. These suites, having no particular pretensions to being "handsome"—a very misguiding term—were in good taste, simple, convenient, and not outrageously expensive. The oak suite, comprising bedstead, toilet, and wash-hand-stand, costs about £54. There is no wardrobe, but a fair number of drawers and cupboards are introduced into the wash-hand-stand and toilet, which is not a table, but arranged with a long mirror in the centre, and projecting wings at the sides, about the height of a table, and sometimes fitted with marble tops. Ash suites are similar in style, but less expensive.

The Messrs. Smith are also makers of art furniture, and in this style have on their London premises an Early English cabinet. The cabinet is large, and made of oak, but of a good dark shade. It is excellent in character, and decorated with panels painted on a gold ground. Some of the subjects are comic, others represent birds, flowers, etc. A small mirror is introduced near the top, and the lower and upper parts are fitted with cupboards, recesses, and shelves.

A capital American contrivance, which has not yet reached England—but it is to be hoped will do so soon, for it is wonderfully convenient—is a kitchen table, which, however, is only a table in so far that it has a flat top the size and height of an ordinary kitchen table. All the under part is fitted up with drawers and cupboards for the stowage of kitchen requisites: but the top overlaps the lower part, so that there is no inconvenience in moving round the table, and standing at it to do anything. Should this useful invention reach England, our readers shall have due notice of its arrival and whereabouts.

LADY SARAH M.

THE AFFINITY BETWEEN FASHION AND FURNITURE.

OF the two subjects whose titles head these lines one has naturally a prominent position in the pages of this Journal, while the other is a new introduction, but is already gaining a firm footing in it, for luxury and good taste are advancing together, and the traditions of the past will soon be forgotten. It is not so long since a woman who would bestow the greatest care on her own toilette would show herself perfectly indifferent as to the appearance of her dwelling, and be quite content to live on surrounded by ugly, ill-placed objects, with no relation to each other, with nothing in them to delight the imagination, please the eye, or add in any way to the pleasures of home.

All this is entirely changed now; furniture is the object of more attention than dress, which is saying a great deal, or at least a due balance is kept between these two opportunities for showing good or bad taste. The mistresses of many houses may now be seen living amidst sumptuous furniture and clad in the simplest dresses; and none are now to be met with who spend every farthing they can obtain on their own persons, content with furniture whose ugliness—not simplicity, for it might be simple without being ugly—is utterly out of character with their furbelows, their laces, and their long trains. The love of harmony, and the dislike to pitiful contrasts, are growing on us day by day, and we are learning to employ our resources in such a way, that though we give less to the foolish vanity of wearing costly ornaments and materials, we are able to give more to the nobler pleasure of passing our lives amidst objects as good and as beautiful as our purses and our taste will allow.

It is quite possible to get very pretty furniture without spending much money, but it is useless to try to do so without spending any money at all. Yet this is the kind of thing many people appear to wish for, and it is a pity that the impossible is still unattainable; what delightful houses we should all have!

It is a great mistake to think that a house must of necessity be furnished throughout at once; furniture is much more interesting when it is bought piece by piece, just as a bird builds its nest by adding straw to straw until the whole structure is completed. The objects around us should be a faithful record of our wants and our tastes; it is for us to see that these are what they should be. It is for us to love books and pictures, to *want* a good piano, and to put a music-stand full of *good* music near it. It is for us to show our love of work by the presence of the different implements required for it. Work-baskets, and frames, and pin-cushions, far from being a disgrace to a drawing-room, enliven and improve it. An empty drawing-room is a miserable place; if it were crowded with furniture, filled with flowers, and quite irreproachable in the eyes of an upholsterer, it would look empty so long as it showed no trace of the busy existence of those who lived in it. A basket full of stockings to darn and dusters to mend would be better than no work-basket at all, though neither of these respectable and useful descriptions of work need be done in public, and are in fact kept for quiet and solitary seasons by all intelligent women. But anything in the shape of work is better than the dreary, desolate look of those orderly drawing-rooms that one cannot sit in comfortably just because they never are used.

Only, all this sort of thing cannot be obtained at once; furnishing is the work of a lifetime. One is always adding something new, for our wants alter as we do ourselves, and the mixtures now in vogue in furniture, as well as in fashion, are very favourable to this way of adding to our furniture one thing after another.

The mixture, however, must not be allowed to become confusion, like that in a broker's shop, where all manner of articles of every known period are heaped together. If the furniture belongs to one period or style, it must not be mixed with that of another; that would be as bad as trying to make a fashionable dress with the skirt of a perfectly different colour and material to the rest of the toilette.

But supposing the furniture to belong to some bygone time, modern furniture of no definite character or period may be added, such as stools, easy chairs, and tables of all kinds. Mixture went even further than this in one case, for a Louis XIV. chair, which was covered with tapestry of the same date, had the arms covered with green velvet, as there was no tapestry left for them. The

No. 206.—THE TOKORIE TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

effect was not bad, and very like that produced by our dresses with their sleeves of a different hue.

The same combinations may be used in making out curtains which are either too narrow or too short, a calamity that often has to be coped with after a change of house. A little expense must be incurred in such cases, but it need not be great. Supposing the curtains that had formerly draped only two windows were now required to drape four, this would be the way to proceed: The curtains may be plain, striped, or with a pattern; if the material is narrow there will be a seam in the middle of each curtain, and this must be unsewn; or, if the material is of double width, each curtain is cut up the middle.

To many women the idea of cutting a material is worse than a surgical operation. And yet, how is any material ever to be made up unless it is first cut? and where would all our dresses be if the scissors were never used? Should the curtains be wanted wide again some day, how easy it would be to join them where they had been cut. At any rate, when cut, the curtains make eight breadths instead of four, but as they would be too narrow, another breadth or half-breadth of new plain material, matching some colour in the ground of the old curtains, but of a lighter shade, or contrasting with it, must be joined on to either side of each curtain. The new material may be very inexpensive; for silk and woollen curtains a plain woollen twill will do; if the curtains are of chintz, a plain washing sateen may be used and put on in front only, while the original curtain hangs nearest to the wall. The new part must be sewn *under* the edge of the old curtains. If the curtains are too short they can be lengthened under a deep valance of the same material and colour as the new curtains.

It is no unusual thing to find in old houses, or even in new ones, very ugly wooden chimney and mantel pieces. A clever French upholsterer, M. Jean Goujon, has found a remedy for this. An outer chimney-piece, rather larger than the old one, is made of plain deal planks and put up over it. The new chimney-piece is then covered with the same material as the hangings in the room—velvet, tapestry, appliqués of cloth on cloth, or of cretonne on coarse linen, satin, cashmere, or cloth. The covering, whatever it may be, is fastened on to the planks with fancy brass-headed nails and narrow fringe. All the divisions of the planks are marked out with the fringe or nails; in fact, the front and side planks are covered separately and then put up. The mantel-shelf is treated in the same way, and finished off with a straight band edged with fringe and nails. The fringe is sometimes omitted below, but the band must always be edged with it. When the mantelpiece is very small and narrow this method of dressing it is very useful, as the size can be greatly increased, and the appearance of the room much improved by the alteration. EMMELINE RAYMOND.

No. 207.—THE GOURDON COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

DRESS.

BLACKBERRY.—Your materials will make up nicely as follows:—Plain skirt of the navy blue silk, and slashed sleeve of the same. Polonaise of the cashmere, with silk facings and olive buttons arranged in a diamond pattern on the silk facings so as to imitate lacing; buttons on the cuffs of the sleeves. Little cashmere cape to match, with silk facings and buttons; the edge of the tunic to have a woollen fringe.

A SUBSCRIBER is anxious to recommend a lady who is well known to her as a good worker and reasonable charger in making baby linen, embroidering monograms and crests on handkerchiefs and table linen. Address Miss WASHBOURN, West Street, Great Marlow.

MAGNUS.—I do not think your stockings can be dyed, but try Messrs. Pullar and Sons, dyers, Perth, who have agents in nearly every town in England, and are more likely than anyone else I can tell you of to dye the stockings the colour you require.

MARGUERITE.—1. Black rep skirt edged with two flounces, each headed with a velvet cross-band. Long-waisted cuirasse bodice with piped basque, fastened down the front with velvet buttons. Large square pocket bordered with a velvet band and ornamented with a bow. 2. Plain skirt and a tunic composed of three cross-cut folds, each bordered with a band edged with Madilene fringe, and terminating at the back under a Bulgare pleat. Corslet bodice with corded basque, and coat sleeves finished at the wrist with a double pleated cuff.

THE ICE MAIDEN.—1. A tartan plaid sash can be dyed in colour, but the check will still remain visible; yours can be dyed black or dark navy blue, or any colour preferred that is not lighter than the original shades. 2. A good walking or talking doll costs about 30*s.* to two pounds, but I have seen them very good at one guinea. The doll's warehouse in Waterloo Road is a good place for buying really handsome dolls; they are to be had there in every variety. 3. Corah silks can be washed; it is best to use sapoline, and rub them as little as possible, dissolving the soap before commencing the washing. Ladies tweed dresses are made of the same material as that used for gentlemen's suits.

MIGNONETTE.—You will find it cheaper to buy the cloth jackets ready made, as the number sold enables the purchaser to have an advantage. The price of a rough cloth jacket, trimmed with broad Russian braid, is from 18*s.*, and the material about 7*s.* a yard; the quantity required of course depending on the size of the wearer. For an ordinary figure one yard and a half is sufficient.

LIZZIE.—1. The flounces in the Clorinda toilette are carried round the back as far as the folded draping, but not under it. 2. The difference between the made-up model and the flat pattern is that in the former the dress or jacket, or whatever the model represents, is perfect, every part being pasted together, showing also, with coloured paper, what trimming should be used and where it should be placed; but in the flat pattern you must, after cutting out, use your own taste as to arranging, which many ladies find troublesome. It is therefore better, before making a costume, to have the perfect model sent to you, one to cut out from and the other to copy. The flat pattern is always included with the made-up model.

DINORAH.—You will, I think, match the belt at G. W. Jones's, 101, Oxford Street, as he keeps a great variety of fancy goods and Parisian girdles. A good plain one would cost from 10*s.* 6*d.*

PALETOT.—Sponge your cloak well with ammonia, and the stains will soon disappear. Black will often look greasy, though wearing well. It is a most mortifying thing when this happens to a good cloak.

O. L. M.—Do not alter your Princess tunic, as these are still very fashionable, but trim it with Jardinière braid—a pretty and new trimming, consisting of silk embroidered wreaths on black velvet. It is very effective with self-coloured materials.

MARIGOLD (Brighton).—Many thanks; but local addresses are not of general utility.

EVA H., NOVA ZEMBLA, AND OTHERS.—A use for thick Yak lace is to be found in the following:—Take black silk or black alpaca, old or new, make a plain underskirt, and edge it with your Yak lace; a gathered flounce may be added, edged with lace, when, of course, the lace will not be put on the lower edge. If the lace is put on a plain skirt, it must just show at the edge, and be headed by a bias band—wide or narrow, as preferred—of silk or alpaca.

LADY LIGHTPURSE.—The Doris shawl fichu is intended to be plain at the back, but if you find it too long, slightly loop or gather it up; it will still have a pretty effect.

A SALOPIAN INQUIRER.—Sailor hats are always pretty and appropriate for country and seaside wear; so do not hesitate in having one. They look best when simply trimmed with ribbon or velvet.

PETER QUINCE.—Make your serge with a demi-trained skirt and long polonaise. Trim with braid and fringe.

THE RIGHT SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING all at *One* view.—1*s.* 6*d.* stamps to R. JOLLY, Trade Accountant, Norwich. This extraordinary Work of Art should be seen without delay.—[ADVT.]

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best dentifrice for whitening and preserving the teeth, preventing and arresting their decay, strengthening the gums, and for giving a pleasing fragrance to the breato. 2*s.* 9*d.* per box. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL for the hair. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, and family bottles, equal to four small, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Of all chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers.—[ADVT.]

TO LADIES OF POSITION.—A large quantity of the richest black gros grain silk, full width, having been taken for debt, must be sacrified to realise. Price 6*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per yard; original price, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 9*d.* Patterns sent, and money returned if not satisfactory. Address, Messrs. H. and W. HERBERT, Silk Brokers, 17, York Place, Baker Street, London, W.—[ADVT.]

RUSSELL.—It will not be very difficult to alter the front of your pattern in order to make it a good fit, but it must b done entirely by measure. Cut out a fresh front from the outlines of the one you have, but do not cut the two seams in front. Then measure across the widest part of your bust with a yard measure, and mark this on the pattern. And now for the seams. The top of the first seam should be one-third of the distance between the front and the seam under the arm; the third nearest the front, and about an inch and a half below the level of the top of the seam under the arm; double your paper in a straight line from this point to the edge of the basque, and mark off with a pencil or by pinning the first seam; the top of the second seam is one-third of the distance between the top of the first and the seam under the arm; double this, and mark it off in the same way as the previous one. This is the most correct and accurate way of marking the front seams, and it is only for exceptional figures that any alteration is required. Your pattern is probably much too wide across the chest for you; and, therefore, though the seams are in perfect proportion with the pattern, they would be quite out of place on your figure. When you have once measured the thirds correctly, all the rest will fall into place. Mind your material falls well and straight from the shoulder over the bust, and do not attempt to get it to fit by pulling and straining. Smoothing with the palm of the hand ought to be enough to make it keep in place.

ROSEBUD.—You have evidently not sufficient of the merino to make two good dresses, and I should recommend you to make use of it simply as skirts and sleeves. The small tabliers can be cut up to put a little more fulness into the flounces; and with dark grey chequered or plain black polonaises, they would be converted into useful dresses at no great expense.

EMMA.—If you have a thoroughly well-cut and well-fitting bodice as a pattern, it is much the easiest to cut from that; but if you are not quite sure that it is well-cut, take the measurement, cut from that in lining, and then fit on most carefully. Cutting from measurement is the most satisfactory, as you are then independent of all patterns; but it requires some knowledge and experience. I advise you to gain these by practising cutting out by measurement; you will never regret the time spent in learning the method, and will soon perfect yourself in learning it.

AMY S.—Pretty little Madame Angot caps would do nicely for the morning; but a bow made of lace and ribbon would be a more appropriate evening coiffure.

AILEEN.—It is indeed early to think of winter dresses, and rather oppressive this hot weather. However, I will tell you, as far as I can, what at present seem likely to be the prevailing modes. In colours, there will be dark blue, dark plum-colour, and brown; and for those who like neutral tints, stripes and chequers in grey. Polonaises seem likely to be much worn, long front and back, and draped in a négligé style. For the rest I refer you to the columns of the Journal, where you will find all it is possible to know so very early in the season.

T. E. C.—1. I cannot promise to give you the pattern you ask for; but a tea-cosy is not a difficult or expensive thing to make; it may be of wool work, on plain or Java canvas, braided on cloth, silk, satin, or velvet, worked with beads, or covered with quilted silk. This is, perhaps, the least expensive kind you can make, as three-quarters of a yard of silk, or even half a yard for a small cosy, will be quite enough. The wadding and lining are very inexpensive, and a cord to sew round the edge, and make a knot at the top, is not ruinous. 2. Do not attempt to do anything yourself to your jacket; you might simply make it worse. It would be safest and best to send it to a good dyer and cleaner.

MARGUERITE.—Your letter will be attended to. You will probably hear the result before you get this. There is no way of lengthening your dress as it is trimmed at present, except by employing silk to match, which would have to be joined at the edge, where the joins would be hidden by the flounces. This would require to be carefully done. If you wear a polonaise or long tunic with it, it is very easy to drop the back breadths from the waist, and join on a plain black material at the top.

Z. Y. X.—The Yak lacé should be plain, not beaded. Either of the materials you mention will look equally well on your cashmere dress; but while brocades are in vogue, it is as well to use them.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—Pimples, black specks, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms and hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S Herbal Ointment, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes everyone. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. JAMES merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address, on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N. (late of Offord Road). Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.—[ADVT.]

BLACKBERRY.—Trained skirt of navy blue faille, edged with a pleated flounce. Long full cashmere tunic bordered with a faille bias band. The centre of the back forms a cascade interspersed with bows of ribbon. Cuirasse bodice, crossed by a silk strap and aumonière. Plain faille sleeves.

MISS C. (Douglas).—You are quite right to make a trial at dressmaking, and with the help of Madame Goubaud's patterns, and the instructions given in the Journal, there can be no doubt of your ultimate success. I should advise you to make a skirt only of the brown material; the stripes are the wrong way for a polonaise, and would look very awkward; or it might be employed as trimmings only on a plain black material, when the stripes would come in very well for pleated flounces. Arranged in this way, the skirt and polonaise would be of the plain, and the trimmings of the striped, material. The black silk pattern is good, but not nearly so good as could be obtained now at the same price. It will make a very nice Princess dress, but this style requires very good cutting and making. You are quite right in what you say about dressmaking; a well-made dress looks well to the very last, and you may be sure that a dress cut to your measurement would be a thorough fit from either of the houses you mention.

No. 208.—THE PARIS-LOUVRE CHAPEAU.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

ROSEBUD.—The orange-colour can be best introduced as a piping on one or both sides of the silk bands with which your jacket is trimmed. Why not sew on narrow gold braid? it will be infinitely less trouble, and much more effective. The Marie Stuart is much more a bonnet than a hat shape, and can be purchased of any good milliner. The price would, of course, depend on the style of trimming; from 25*s.* upwards. Madame Goubaud will order one for you from Paris if you wish it. I cannot tell you how to dispose of your painted texts, &c.

GIPSY.—You cannot have anything prettier than a Valentine tunic, No. 182, August, made of brocaded cashmere of the same or rather lighter shade than your silk. Your bodice can no doubt be made to fit sufficiently well for this purpose. If it is very bad, have a new well-fitting lining cut, and cover it as well as you can with the pieces of silk forming the old bodice; so little of the silk shows under the tunic that this could surely be contrived.

VERA GINEVRA.—Light blue silk dress, the skirt trimmed with pleated flounces of ivory-white toile damascene. Low square-cut bodice and tunic, also of damascene, laced at the back with blue silk cord, finished by blue silk bow, cord, and tassels. The tunic to be edged with blue and white silk fringe.

To Schools, Institutions and Private Families.—STIDOLPH'S PATENT IMPROVED INSTITUTION BEDSTEAD, with INDESTRUCTIBLE CLOTH SACKING, unequalled for strength, cleanliness, buoyancy, and economy in bedding. No rust, noise, or derangement. Invaluable for every household. Designs and price list on application. Patentee and manufacturer, Thomas William Stidolph, Upholsterer, Dartford.—[ADVT.]

MARGUERITE.—Your best plan will be to go to a tailor's and see the cloth in the piece. It will be the easiest way of judging of its warmth and lightness; but as you do not go out in very cold weather, would not a cashmere mantle, wadded and lined with silk, be warm enough for you? A jacket should be made rather long and semi-fitting. Quite loose jackets are not graceful, and very little worn. The fine tweed will make a good autumn walking costume, with a short skirt, polonaise, and semi-fitting jacket, all to match, and all trimmed with braid and ball fringe. A polonaise pattern is 4*s.* 6*d.* made up, and 2*s.* 3*d.* flat pattern only.

TAKING CARE OF GARMENTS OUT OF WEAR.—Dresses which are not in daily use require to be very carefully put away, that they may not be injured by exposure or dust, nor rumpled from being too closely packed. Considerable space is necessary; one of the best ways to keep them fresh and nice is to hang them in a closet or wardrobe which, instead of being fitted with shelves or drawers, is provided with a suitable number of hooks. The dresses are hung on these hooks by strings or tapes at the waist, and good dresses, of such materials as velvet or silk, require the further protection of a muslin bag; each bag should be starched and blued, though made of coarse muslin. Ball dresses, the beauty of which consists in their lightness and the trimmings with which they are ornamented, should be the objects of special care, and put away in boxes or drawers by themselves in some place where they are perfectly safe from dust, damp, and smoke. The furs that wear best and last the longest are those that are worn the most. It is when they are not being worn that they fall a prey to the different insects which destroy them. During that part of the year when they cannot be in wear, the only care they require is to be looked at occasionally, to be carefully beaten, and sprinkled with pepper and powdered camphor. It is always necessary to beat furs even when they are well sheltered from the dust, for the eggs of the two insects which spoil them are so small as to be almost imperceptible. Furs may be put away, looking perfectly clean and free from insects, in a box into which no moth could possibly get, and yet at the end of a month they may be nearly good for nothing.

GREYSTEIL writes: Will you kindly advise me how to alter the skirt of a black silk dress. I have three wide widths at the back, 1½ yards long each, two broad back gores, two narrow front gores, and two wide front gores, the dress being apparently buttoned up the front. Also a sash, made of silk, 2¼ yards long and ¾ wide. The two corsages fit perfectly and are quite fashionable, but I wish the skirt altered so that I can wear it either in the street or in the house, as at present it is only suitable for a drawing-room. I am busy embroidering, *in* black silk *on* black silk, 4 yards of trimming, ¼ yard wide, a handsome running pattern with buttonhole edge, to trim the tunic, and would do my sash ends or anything else to make my dress pretty. I can easily get more silk to make up the skirt. Please let me thank you and the SILKWORM in the name of an Australian friend to whom I send you regularly. She was very much delighted to find a dress made from you in the same style but prettier and more admired than one worn at Government House by a lady whose *things come straight from Paris*.—[The black silk skirt should measure from three and a half to four yards only round the edge, and be trimmed with two gathered flounces headed by three bouillonnés, the tunic ornamented with silk embroidery drawn tightly back, draped and fastened under two breadths interlaced and falling gracefully on the skirt. Edge the tunic with fringe.]

L. K. J.—The reason your-riding habit works up is owing to it not being well cut; a good tailor will never make such a fault, but the best way of rectifying now is to have small shot put into the hem, at the edge of the skirt, to weight it.

PENNILESS LASS.—We cannot recommend you a dressmaker (see advt. pages), but there is no difficulty for one who understands the business to follow the engravings and directions which are so clearly given in MYRA'S JOURNAL; a good pattern bodice will be necessary as a guide. Combinations and mixtures of two materials are likely to be again fashionable this winter, and the materials heavy and costly.

MISS C.—The velvet necklets can be bought of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square. The ornaments are either of silver, silver gilt, or electro.

GERANIUM.—Plaid waterproofs, without being unfashionable, are not so much worn as the plain colours, either dark blue, every kind of drab, and myrtle green. Waterproofs are made partly fitting, with a half-belt fastening them at the waist, and a silk-lined hood at the back.

"LEATHER-MAKE" SCOURED CALICO.—The great and increasing demands for this now celebrated calico have made it absolutely imperative to have a depot in London; therefore premises have been taken nearly opposite the Marble Arch, Oxford Street, from which goods will be sent to our numerous customers with greater promptitude than is possible from a country place. Patterns will be forwarded to any address on receipt of 1*d.* for postage.—CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMSON, 231A, Oxford Street, London, or Leighton Buzzard.—[ADVT.]

C. E. E. H.—Demi-trained skirt, edged with a brown alpaca flounce, headed by a white ruche. Alpaca tunic, laced at the back with brown silk cord, and finished by a brown silk bow, cord, and tassels. The tunic is draped at the back only, and edged with brown fringe. Plain silk sleeves, with parements at the wrists, bound with brown alpaca.

COUNTRY.—1. Mourning should be worn nine months for an aunt, six months in entirely black dresses, and the remaining three with slighter mourning. 2. The clips for holding up dresses are fastened to the waist well back, and the train brought round and attached to it exactly in the same way as when only held up by the hand. 3. Toile Damascene will make a pretty and suitable dress for a young girls' party, worn as a costume, or as a Princess tunic, over deep red or sky blue alpaca, the skirt trimmed with a pinked-out ruche of its own material, arranged in a waved design. Tunic laced at the back with cord and tassels matching the colour of the skirt.

A. J., of B.—Twilled blue and grey winsey skirt, edged with bias bands, piped on either side with dark red. Tunic with rounded front, and back falling square and straight, and a pointed sash finishing it on the left side. Plain bodice trimmed with a double row of red buttons, and crossed with a red-piped strap and aumoniere, with red bow. Coat sleeves trimmed at the wrists with pleatings, headed by a red cording, and the same trimming on the tunic and sash.

HONEYBEE.—You will find the stockings you require at Jannings and Son's, 16, Fenchurch Street.

MAX.—1. Have your grey diagonal dyed brown, and make it up as a well-trimmed skirt, and get sufficient brown velveteen to make a good polonaise; brown velveteen wears better than any other colour. Sleeves are not likely to be very different to what they are at present. 2. A polonaise is most suitable.

LINDA.—A polonaise or tablier would be too heavy for black velvet; nothing will look so well as a Princess dress. Cloth jackets are likely to be much more worn than velvet next winter.

CAMILLE.—Your first question is not a very easy one to answer, but can you not make up your dress like the Clorinda toilette, No. 183, August? The tunic at the back should provide you with sufficient material for the front trimming, which could be edged with a deep fringe instead of the pleating. It would also look well with a tunic like No. 182, made of cream-coloured damask material, either silk or cashmere. A grey cashmere tunic, similar in style, will look extremely well with your grey rep, say No. 179; this will cover the front, but you must remove the trimming and the puff at the back; the flounces can be left on the skirt. You will find plenty of pretty bonnets at the Grands Magasins du Louvre, from 15*s.* upwards; not expensive that, is it? But as to the dressmaker who is to be *good* and *cheap*, I do not believe she exists. Madame Morison is a very good dressmaker, and not ruinously expensive.

L. J. H. writes: I see in this month's number of MYRA an inquiry about pink twilled calico; it is called pink "Monteith." I enclose a pattern of some I got of Mr. Stubbs, Prince's Street, Harrogate, and I believe he still has a little left. A friend of mine procured it at Swan and Edgar's—[Thanks for your letter; we have already given a pattern of a fichu, and cannot promise another; the braiding pattern we will try to provide.]

No. 209.—COSTUME FOR THE RINK FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

Made-up Model 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

ANSWERS ON FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

NORAH writes: I am afraid you will have a very poor opinion of me, and put me down as a thorough ignoramus; but I trust to your good nature to enlighten me, and hope you will not think I am troubling you for nothing. Can you tell me the meaning of the word "dado," and if that is the right way to spell it? Some friends of mine are having their house done up, and when they took me with them to look over it one day, this word "dado" met me at every step. I did not care to confess my ignorance, for I knew they would laugh at me, so I looked high and low for this same "dado," and when I was asked if I did not think the "dado" very nice, I was hypocrite enough to say I liked it extremely, though I had no more idea of what and where it was than the man in the moon. As soon as I reached home, I looked for the word in the dictionary, but although I hunted all through the D's, I found nothing nearer it than "dad" or "daddy," which did not help me out of my difficulties. I asked my brother if he knew what it meant, and though he did not know the word either, he gave me very sensible advice, for he said, "Why don't you write and ask MYRA?" It was a happy thought, and, as you see, I have acted on it, with perfect confidence as to the result.—[Your brother is indeed a sensible young man. MYRA has given me your letter, and here is the answer. You have spelt the word quite correctly, and your ignorance is not so extreme but that you will find plenty to share it. In architecture the word "dado" is applied to the square pedestal on which a statue or column is sometimes placed; but in the decoration of rooms or of a staircase it applies to a boarding or panelling round the lower part of the walls; it has the skirting-board below, and a small projecting chair-rail above. The dado, including the three parts, is generally about a yard high, and of a rather darker shade than the wall paper. It is often found in houses of the 17th and 18th centuries, and is now coming into use again very much. It is a great improvement in all moderately lofty rooms, and still more so in very lofty ones, but is sometimes out of place in very low rooms. When there is a dado at the foot of the wall, there should be also a frieze just below the cornice. When you next see your friend's house you will recognise both.]

A NOTABLE HOUSEWIFE.—There are several ways of cleaning and reviving dusty and faded carpets. There are, of course, the time-honoured tea-leaves, and though the practice of using them is an old one, it is none the worse for that. Ammonia restores colours wonderfully; if the carpet is first well swept and then rubbed over with a solution of ammonia and water, it looks quite fresh and bright again. The water should be applied with a cloth, and the carpet must not be made very wet; a little soap or sapoline may also be used, and the carpet should not be walked over for a few hours, but allowed to get thoroughly dry. Brooms can be made very tough, and will wear better if they are dipped in boiling suds once a week. A little salt may be sprinkled over a carpet before sweeping; the salt carries the dust along, and makes the carpet look very clean and fresh. Another way of cleaning a very dusty carpet is to dip the broom in cold water, shake off all the drops, and sweep about a yard or two at a time. This is repeated until the whole carpet has been swept.

PUZZLE-PATED JENNY.—Such fireplaces as you describe are common enough in old country houses. By stooping a little you may get a clear view of the stars over the top of the chimney, and study restricted astronomy by lying on the hearthrug; but, as you say, stopping up such huge cavities is impossible, and neither the sound nor the feeling of the wind on rough nights are at all pleasant. I advise you, as the cheapest and most effectual cure, to get the village carpenter to make you a wooden screen or board that will fit exactly into the fireplace, and be kept in place by small bolts. It can be removed if necessary in an instant, and you can ornament the outside in any way you like; it would not be ugly covered with pictures like a fancy screen, or you can hang a curtain in front of it. The curtain alone would not be enough, as the draught down the chimney would blow it about.

EMMELINE.—There are a great many things ladies can and very often manage to do for themselves in their houses, particularly in the country, where workmen are generally exceedingly slow, and often the veriest novices at their work. I have known a lady paper and whitewash several rooms in her house, and she did them very well indeed. Many ladies make and put up their own bed furniture as well as any upholsterer, and a relative of my own once took down all the Venetian blinds in the house (there were several of them, some very large), painted them, retaped them, and put them up again in good working order with no other help than the gardener, who was called in to assist in holding up the larger and heavier blinds while they were being put up. A small room was given up for the work, and here my relation worked away with her paint-pots and brushes, and received visits from her most favoured friends. I never saw a more cheerful workroom, and as the work was really well done, and much more quickly and economically than if village workmen had been employed, she quite deserved all the praise and admiration she earned. You need not fear, then; what has been done can be done again, and you will soon gain sufficient experience to undertake many little odds and ends with good results. Any help I can give you are most welcome to, only tell me what your difficulties are. LADY S. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUSAN.—For hot starch stir a piece of wax candle round in the starch while it is on the fire a few times; for cold starch add as much powdered borax as will lie on a sixpence.

STRELITZA.—It is impossible for me to advise you without seeing the work, for I cannot tell how far it is finished, and the brushes required would depend much on that. Take it to some artists' colourman's house, and you will receive all necessary information.

The Secretary of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster, begs to thank "Goldenhaze" for her present of old music, books, pictures, toys, &c., which are most acceptable.

CARINA.—An index is not possible, but we avail ourselves of your idea so far as to give a table of contents.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS.—Paper collars and cuffs for ladies and gentlemen. Samples and lists for six stamps.—EDWARD TANN, 308, High Holborn.—ADVT.

MRS. STEVENSON, dressmaker and milliner, 62, Fulham-road, South Kensington. Ladies' own materials made up from 10*s.* Special department for the alteration of old dresses to the existing fashion. A fashionable and elegant bonnet for half-a-guinea.—[ADVT.]

ZENOBIA.—This recipe you will find a good one. Cauliflowers with white sauce:—Two or three close, firm, white heads should be chosen, the stalks cut off, and each head divided in several pieces, so that all worms or caterpillars may be taken out. The pieces are next thrown into cold water and washed, and after this they are put into a saucepan with boiling water and salt. When they feel soft under pressure they are sufficiently cooked, and may be taken out and put to drain in a colander. For serving they are arranged in the dish like one large cauliflower, and white sauce or melted butter is poured over them. Cauliflower à la crême.—The cauliflowers are boiled in the same way as in the preceding recipe, and then allowed to simmer for five or six minutes in cream sauce, and when served the sauce is poured over them. They are also covered with raspings of bread, and the dish is garnished with small pieces of toasted bread. Cauliflower which has been dressed before, but not covered with any sauce, may be served again in this way. Fried cauliflower.—The cauliflower is cut in pieces, leaving rather more stalk on each piece than is usually done, and is then boiled, but not thoroughly done. The pieces must be allowed to drain and grow cold. A well-flavoured sauce allemande must be ready, and a little lemon-juice added to it; when the sauce is only lukewarm each piece of cauliflower is held by the stalk and dipped into it, and then laid on an earthen dish. As soon as the pieces are cold they are dipped in the sauce a second time, then into egg, fried a light brown colour, and served on fried parsley. Cauliflower that has been served with cream sauce may be divided in small pieces, dipped in batter, and then fried. Cauliflower with cheese.—The cauliflower must be first boiled, then arranged on a dish and covered with melted butter and scraped Parmesan cheese. Bread crumbs are then added, and another layer of grated cheese and clarified butter poured over the top. The dish is put in the oven, and the cauliflower baked a nice brown; the butter is drained off, and a few small pieces of toast may be added round the dish before serving.

HORTENSE.—Underground kitchens are generally damp, dark, badly ventilated, and very injurious to the health of those who are obliged to spend the greater part of their time in them. A kitchen should be large, and have plenty of air and light; it should be easy to get at, and not far from the dining-room. It should be paved or tiled, and the walls painted or whitewashed. It is as well if possible to put the range or stoves near the window. It should be raised to a convenient height, and the funnel should be arranged to carry the smoke away as quickly as possible. The kitchen chimney should be large, and the mantelpiece rather high, but the flue may be rather narrow, to prevent waste of fuel and heat. In the middle of the kitchen there should be a large, solid table, on which meat can be chopped, larded, and trimmed, and the food generally prepared, and when the dishes are ready to be served a white cloth may be laid on one end of the table. Whenever gridirons or saucepans have to be put on the table, they should stand on an iron tray, that the table may not be soiled or burnt. A paste-board and roller, a smaller table, useful for putting down various objects, a dresser, and a few chairs, are about the only wooden articles required in a kitchen, without reckoning the shelves and cupboards placed along the walls, which are always convenient for crockery and other necessaries. A kitchen should always be kept scrupulously clean; the floor should be frequently washed, and scrubbed if boarded. The tables, especially the centre table, should be washed every day, and scraped occasionally. All iron utensils, such as skewers, gridirons, saucepans, shovels, pokers, and tongs, should be clean and bright; for this purpose Bath brick and sand-paper may be used. As to the real *batterie de cuisine*, copper saucepans, stewpans, &c., not only must the outside be kept brilliant, but the inside must be still more carefully cleansed and tinned whenever necessary. The slop-pail should be frequently washed out with clean water, and during summer weather a little chloride of lime may be put in the water.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER complains of not having received any answer to her letter, but I can assure her that neither my old nor my new subscribers are so neglected. I have a great many correspondents who give no other name, and it is quite possible you may have overlooked the answer to your questions. One "Old Subscriber" was answered in the "Workroom Supplement" for April 8th; perhaps you are that subscriber; at any rate, there or elsewhere you will find the information you asked for.

MARIA.—Will MYRA kindly recommend where lessons in dressmaking can be obtained on reasonable terms?—[Dressmaking lessons can be had in classes every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, of Madame Delamode, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The first thing of importance, after learning cutting by measurement, modes of handling the fabric, and the preliminaries, as set forth in the "Lessons in Dressmaking," is to possess a perfectly-fitting pattern-bodice. This pattern, which the modistes style "le corsage perpetuel," and which we may translate into "the everlasting bodice," is cut by measure, accurately fitted on the person, made up, verified by trying on, rectified, unpicked, all the seam holes made by sewing, run, then stitched. The lady possessing this corsage can cut out and make up her dresses without any necessity for trying them on: the corsage perpetuel being to the dressmaker what the last is to the shoemaker—a perfect guide and model of the shape. The corsage is made of common-looking écru cloth, but, though plain-looking, it will save its weight in gold. The corsage perpetuel necessitates a clever cutter and skilful fitter, and cannot, therefore, be produced for a few shillings. I have made arrangements with Madame Delamode to make a corsage perpetuel at the price of 10s. Madame Delamode gives dressmaking lessons in classes, at £1 1s. for the series of four lessons, on Tuesday and Friday in every week; hours, from eleven to four o'clock. Each lesson will be of one hour's duration. Private lessons in London, at ladies' own addresses, will be charged £5 5s. the course of eight lessons. Ladies wishing to take lessons must send their names and addresses, and post-office orders, to Madame Delamode, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, when they will receive tickets of admission to the dressmaking classes.

EVELINE.—Will MYRA kindly inform her in next month's Journal in what form the half-a-crown volume of the Lily Magazine is issued. Does it consist of the monthly parts bound together?—Yes. The Lily Volume is the title; none in stock, but is reprinting. The same books appear in the Daisy Series, price 9*d.*, which is a very handy size for reading. Price 9*d.* each, or cloth gilt, illuminated side, 1s. 6*d.*; postage 2*d.* "THE DAISY BOOKS." 1. Holden with the Cords. 2. Jessamine. 3. Stepping Heavenward. 4. The Prince of the House of David. 5. Aunt Jane's Hero. 6. The Pillar of Fire. 7. Little Women. 8. Nice Wives. 9. The Gayworthys. 10. The Throne of David. 11. Marjorie's Quest. 12. Shiloh; or, Without and Within. 13. What Katy did. 14. Dunallan. 15. Melbourne House: Daisy Asks. 16. Melbourne House: Daisy Learns. 17. Miss Roberts' Fortune. 18. Father Clement. 19. Melbourne House: Daisy Does. Five others now in the press.]

CROWN AND ANCHOR writes as follows on our duty as wives:—It would be impertinent for me to think of any improvement in your capital answer to poor "Mary's" mistaken outburst of maiden ignorance. But, if you

No. 210.—THE WINIFRED COSTUME. (Front view.)

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

"I find HARPER'S Needles particularly good."—See MYRA'S JOURNAL, September, 1875. Ladies requirine first-class needles should ask their draper for HARPER'S Prize Needles in Patent Wrappers; one packet is worth a dozen of many that are sold. Many drapers throughout the kingdom sell them, and all may obtain them from any Wholesale House, or the Phœnix Works, Redditch. London Offices, 11 and 12, Goldsmith Street, Wood street, E.C.—[ADVT.]

TO LADIES IN THE COUNTRY.—A large quantity of the richest black gros grain silk, full width, having been taken for debt, must be sacrificed to realise. Unusual opportunity. Price 4s. 10*d.*, 6s. 6*d.*, and 8s. 6*d.* per yard. Original price, 8s., 10s. 6*d.*, and 12s. 9*d.* Patterns sent, and money returned if not satisfactory. Address, H. and W. HERBERT, 17, York Place, Baker Street, London, W.—[ADVT.]

have room for an additional word or two, will you allow me to suggest one or two things to "Mary"? She says, "The Apostles never once exhorted women to love their husbands." I beg her to look at Titus, chap. ii. verse 3, where she will read, "That they may teach the young women to be sober, to *love their husbands*." Also let her study chapter v. of Ephesians, from verse 22 to the end. I think "Mary" forgets, when she talks about "the Apostles being tinged with these ideas," that it was not merely the Apostles as men, writing for the times of 1800 years ago, but the Holy Spirit of God speaking through them, and by their word giving advice for all time—for as long as men and women live on this earth—to all ignorant human beings, whose only happiness and wisdom lies in believing that the God who made them knows what is best for them. Besides this, a deeper truth—the holiest and happiest of all that belongs to human nature—is shadowed forth in the relation of husband and wife, as arranged by God Himself: "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church." As there can be no true love between man and God where there is not true and loving obedience, so there can be no true love between man and wife except under the same conditions; and happy, thrice happy, is the wife who has proved the comfort and restfulness of preferring her husband's will to her own. Of course I mean a *good* husband. I am not taking into account the miserable marriages of ambition or convenience that are the worst slavery of any. Besides, I can assure "Mary," from a happy experience, that when husband and wife are truly *one* in heart as in circumstances and interests, there is no question of "submission" or "obedience," as "Mary" understands it; you know what your husband wishes, and you act accordingly, and his wishes and yours will just mean the same thing. This does not prevent your taking counsel together, and the ideas of the one often modifying those of the other materially; for a husband who *respects* his wife respects also her opinions, and is not too proud to acknowledge that a woman's avowedly quicker insight is often a real help to his slower deliberations. Let me also suggest to "Mary" that, instead of "perpetual subjection being degrading to women, and the cause of most of the female frivolity and thoughtlessness, and of much matrimonial unhappiness," practical results will show her what an utter mistake she makes. A recent painful case in the Divorce Court would, in all probability, never have appeared if a young and foolish and flighty wife had taken her husband's advice, and been more discreet in her behaviour, and less fond of visiting places of public amusement alone. A man knows a great deal more of the ways of the world than a woman possibly can; he knows what men think of women's conduct, and the importance attaching to what the latter may consider mere trifles; and a wife may almost always be pretty sure that her husband has the best reasons for what she may consider even arbitrary conduct on his part, and her safety and happiness, and often his, lie in her ready and cheerful obedience to his superior knowledge. In conclusion, let me recommend "Mary," if ever she marries, to adopt as her motto, "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, *as unto the Lord*," and she will find that true happiness on earth is to trust God first and your husband next. And I think that all MYRA'S married readers who are truly happy will endorse that. I beg to apologise for the length of this letter, knowing how valuable your space is; but I know that you do try not only to benefit our *bodies*, dear MYRA, but to do good to our minds and hearts as well; and I would like poor mistaken "Mary," on her high horse, to hear one hearty "Brava, MYRA," from a woman, still young, who for many years before her marriage, from being left early an orphan, had the most complete and utter liberty, but who has never once had a thought of regret for it, although she has exchanged it for "degradation, injustice, and tyrannical cruelty." Thanking you very heartily for all your kind efforts for your fellow women, and your never-failing readiness to help and advise.—[I am so glad to have your letter, and to endorse all you say. I had been looking for texts in the writings of the Apostles. I think it is scarcely possible for a woman until married to comprehend the *happiness* and *comfort* of obedience.]

NO. 211.—THE WINIFRED COSTUME. (Back view.)

Made-up Model, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

AN OLD MAID writes: I think your correspondents are a little hard on MARY, and that they all appear to have overlooked one very simple fact, viz., that when a man marries he entrusts to his wife's keeping his name and his honour, and shares all with her. Now did any slave-owner ever treat his slave with so much confidence as this? Does not Solomon say that a good wife is a crown to her husband, and does not experience teach us all that a good wife does add very much to the honour of her husband's name, and that sometimes indeed she gives it the only lustre it possesses at all? Had any slave ever the power to add to or take from his master's honour? And if the slave had the control over any portion of his property it was a very small portion indeed, and could not have enabled him to do what wives sometimes manage to do, ruin his master. There can be no slavery where there is such power, and the blindest and most implicit obedience ought not to be called by such a name. I have never seen any signs of abject slavery amongst my married friends, and should have no fear of it for myself if I ever followed their example and took to myself a "lord and master."

MESSRS. WATHERSTON, 12, Pall Mall, East, London, S.W., kindly inform me:—We can supply any quantity of paste diamonds, but not set ones. Odell's, in the Burlington Arcade, is the best shop for imitation jewellery. We have no experience of cost. A visit to the costumiers' shops would procure all your correspondent requires.

GIULIA GENTILE.—Can you tell me any way of taking coffee stains out of Japanese silk and red baize? The coffee had both sugar and milk in it when spilt. [Pound some French chalk fine, and mix it with warm water, to the thickness of mustard. Put it on the marks, and rub it lightly with your finger or the palm of your hand. Place a sheet of blotting-paper and brown paper over the spot, and press with a warm iron.]

BEDE.—We will give the directions shortly.

DULCE.—To complete your costume, your fan must be rustic, *i.e.*, of carved wood, resembling the branch of a tree. Mons. Rimmel, 96, Strand, sells these, with fan hook for the chatelaine; they are not only pretty, but useful and durable.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, always grateful and beneficial to the Human Hair. It cannot fail to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour. It will stop the hair falling, and produce luxuriant growth. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, a simple Tonic Hairdressing of inestimable value to the young, and to all who would prevent their hair turning grey or falling out. Both preparations are never required at the same time—one or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Instructive printed matter as to both, in all languages, free to any address from Principal Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton Row, London. Every Chemist and dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.—[ADVT.]

SOLID THIRST-QUENCHERS OR EFFERVESCING LOZENGES relieve the most intense thirst, and obviate the frequent desire for taking fluids. Invaluable for invalids and in Hot Climates. "Effervesce as soon as put in the mouth."—*Chemist and Druggist*. "Destined to become very popular."—*Medical Record*. "Quaintly but well described as a thirst quencher."—*British Medical Journal*. "The ingredients are perfectly harmless."—*Medical Times*. "Mr. Cooper's invention we can strongly recommend to the profession."—*Era*. Price 1*s*., of all Chemists, and of the Patentee, W. T. COOPER, Chemist, 26, Oxford Street, London.—[ADVT.]

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—Ribbons, silk feathers, scarves, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, Shetland shawls, or any small articles of dress can be easily dyed in a few minutes, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c. Sold by chemists and stationers, sixpence per bottle.—ADVT.]

Ladies should send two postage stamps for illustrated sheets of the Beau-Ideal Embroidery, and Excelsior Trimmings, so highly spoken of by MYRA. Single cards post free.—WILLIAMSON, Draper, Leighton Buzzard.—[ADVT.]

FLORA.—If you advertise that you give lessons in wax-flower making, no doubt you will readily obtain pupils. The cheapest plan of advertising is the shilling advertisement in our Sales and Exchange.

VERA GINEVRA.—Answers were given last month respecting the sale of raw silk. It is impossible to tell you the price which would now be given for an ounce, as every kind of silk has so much depreciated in value.

LINA.—Print, holland, and alpaca are the best materials for travelling skirts in a hot climate; for skirts for home wear, muslins and cambrics.

BLUSH ROSEBUD.—1. I cannot recommend you a really good laundress, as they are difficult to find, most of them using chemicals, which soon destroy the lovely, delicate colours of our morning toilettes. It is a good plan to set a colour with salt each time before washing; once is generally considered sufficient, but the repetition is found to be more successful. 2. A Supplement is published every month, and all questions that, through want of space, have not been answered in the Journal, will be replied to in the Supplement. Your bookseller could easily procure the past numbers if you wish them, or the publisher would forward them to you on your order. 3. Artichokes "with leaves" are sent to table on a vegetable dish and folded serviette. The leaves are picked off one by one, dipped into melted butter, and the fleshy part at the end of the leaf eaten. 4. Liqueur glasses are used for tokay.

L. B. writes: Since the beginning of your very interesting and instructive Journal I have been a constant reader, and have been greatly benefited and amused by its many useful hints; will you, however, excuse my offering one suggestion, which I think your many readers would find an improvement to your interesting journal—that is, if it could in any way be more securely fastened together, as it is somewhat a source of irritation having the leaves perpetually dropping apart, and occasionally finding some of them stowed away by careless housemaids in the waste-paper basket. [It is best on the receipt of your Journal to tack the pages together, it is no trouble; and anxious as we are to oblige all our readers, it is quite impossible for us to undertake the fastening together of so vast a number of copies. Covers for binding the Journal can be had of the publishers, 2s. each.]

DESERTED MOTHERS.—There are certain evils which it seems impossible to do away with, but it is none the less important that they should be reduced to their narrowest limits; and any enterprise that has for its object the limitation of mischief is worthy of the most liberal and intelligent support. Mrs. Maine's Home for Deserted Mothers is essentially an institution for narrowing the results of mischief to its smallest limits. Mrs. Maine, for the last twelve years, has kept a home open for deserted mothers, and has gradually built up a very complete organization for putting the children out to nurse with respectable and intelligent women. The child being thus provided for, an endeavour is made to place the mother in such a position that she may earn an honest living. It will thus be seen that this small enterprise—commenced and carried on by a lady—is solving some social problems in which the medical profession is keenly interested. Its tendency is to check infanticide, by showing Christian charity and sympathy with the deserted mother, who, after all, is the greatest sufferer throughout. It reduces the chance of "death from neglect" amongst a given number of infants, by placing them with registered nurses, who are under constant supervision, and work in co-operation with Mrs. Maine and a committee of ladies; and, lastly, it aids the cause of morality. The Home is partially self-supporting; the mothers, as soon as they are in a position to do so, contributing towards the funds of the Home. Thus we learn from the report that £1,693 was derived from this source during 1875, and that 260 infants were on the books; whilst no less than 215 women were placed in situations, or enabled by some other means to earn a respectable living.—*Medical Examiner*.

ECONOMY.—It is not possible to get very good chocolate cheap, for the cacao of which it is made is rather expensive if of good quality. Good chocolate cannot be had for less than 2s. or 2s. 6d. per pound, and cheap chocolate is not a thing to put much faith in. It is adulterated; that is, all the fatty matter contained in cacao is extracted from it, and olive oil or oil of sweet almonds is introduced in its place, and flour or other substances, not always good for the health, are mixed with it. Any chocolate showing marks like the stings of insects should be rejected, for these marks are only seen in adulterated or badly prepared chocolate. Good chocolate smells like cacao; it is smooth to eat, the smell is fresh and pleasant, and when broken it is of a yellowish or brown tinge; it should not look or eat gritty, and there should be no eyes or cavities in it. If boiled in water or milk, it should be of a moderate consistency; if it thickens too much, and especially if it gives a smell of glue while boiling, it is a sure sign that some farinaceous substances have been mingled with it; the smell of cheese denotes the presence of animal fat; a rancid smell that of emulsive seeds; and a bitter, marinated, or mouldy taste shows that the cacao employed was either unripe, overroasted, or damaged. The surest method, when it can be put in practice, to have good chocolate at a low price is to have it made at home. There are, in Paris, at any rate, workmen who can be engaged by the day for this purpose, and who carry all their implements with them; other materials—sugar, cacao, coal, and paper—must be provided for them, and the first thing to do is to make sure that the cacao is of good quality. There are two kinds usually employed—Caracas cacao, which is the dearest and considered the best, and Maragnon cacao, whtch is generally sold at one-third the price less. Good cacao should be full, dense, bright in colour, and of a pleasant smell and taste. Chocolate should be kept in a very dry place, and not near to other provisions, such as fruit, for instance, which might spoil its flavour. In order to prepare chocolate well in milk or water, the quantity required should be softened in a few spoonsful of water, and must then be rubbed perfectly smooth in the chocolate pot. The milk or water is then gradually added, and the mixture allowed to boil; it must be stirred the whole time with the chocolate stick, and when quite frothy it is poured into the cup. If it is required to be thicker, a small spoonful of ground rice may be added; it is stirred in the same way, and allowed to boil for a few minutes; this makes an extremely pleasant beverage, looking something like whipped cream. The rind or peel of the cacao boiled in milk is very wholesome, and may be given to children for breakfast instead of tea. About a glassful is put in a small saucepan with an equal quantity of water, and when this has boiled for

No. 212.—THE ROSE D'AUTAN CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

20 or 25 minutes it is strained and poured on to a pint of boiling milk; the whole is allowed to boil a few minutes.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

NOTICE.—*In future, all questions not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope will be answered in the* JOURNAL, *and not in course of post.*

J. H.—The so-called citrate of magnesia is really composed of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, with a little sugar and essence of lemon.

PAULINE.—We can, without any besitation, advise you to use Strachan's corn plasters. To judge from the letters, &c., received by us from ladies who have tried them, they are a certain cure. 15 stamps to Mr. Mason, chemist, Gosport, will bring you a box by return of post.

LYNN.—The principle of aureoline is, we believe, peroxide of hydrogen. Its use is not injurious to health; but remember that a practice of this sort is easier to adopt than to leave off.

B. A. F.—You will find Mason's tonic hair-wash to be an admirable preservative of the hair, if regularly used. We will have a bottle sent you on receipt of 30, 60, or 120 stamps.

HIRSUTA.—The great depilatory question seems to be a source of unfailing anxiety to many ladies besides yourself. The impression seems to be that a depilatory ought to be found which will not only remove the hair, but, by destroying the roots, prevent its return. We have consulted Mr. Mason on this point, and he assures us that nothing is known which will do this; and that all he can do is to provide a preparation which will at once remove the hair, and, by being occasionally applied afterwards, will prevent its growth. This he will post to any lady for 24 stamps, sent to him at Gosport.

MAUD MARY ALICE.—It is difficult to indicate a method of removal without knowing what caused the stains. If fruit juice or wine, use a weak solution of chloride of lime. If of a greasy nature, use benzine. For the ink spots, use a weak solution of oxalic acid.

READY.—When bleeding of the nose comes on, throw the head well back, and place a folded wet towel at the back of the neck. Should this be ineffectual, moisten a plug of cotton wool with tincture of steel, and insert it in the nostril.

E. CHALONER.—The expressed oil of bitter almonds is meant, which is what is termed sweet oil of almonds. With regard to the deliquated oil of tartar, your chemist will know it under the name of solution of potash of the British Pharmacopœia. Both of these ingredients may be obtained from any chemist.

PATRIARCH.—Pure flour of Egyptian lentils may be obtained in London ready baked, and with directions for preparing it in various ways. It contains more nitrogen than any other leguminous seed, and is, weight for weight, three times as nutritious as butchers' meat, besides being much more easily assimilated by delicate stomachs. For chronic dyspepsia, it is invaluable; witness the success of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, spite of its enormous price.

CAUTION.—1. We do not think that the ointment in question professes to be a depilatory. 2. Mechanical removal will only induce a more troublesome growth. 3. Salt water is quite harmless to use in the way you mention, but will have no effect on the hair. See answer to HIRSUTA.

TIBBY.—Use Mason's almond and glycerine ice every night, and do not wash in very hot water. We will have a block of the ice posted to you on receipt of 15 stamps. Remember that tight-lacing will sometimes induce red hands.

VICTIM.—We place implicit faith in captene paint for the instant cure of neuralgia. See "Spinnings" in the June number.

MISS A. T.—Zinc lotion for the eyes should not contain more than 2 grains of the sulphate of zinc in ounce of rose-water. First try bathing the eyes with cold strong tea.

IVORY.—We know of no dentifrice so pleasant to use as Strachan's cherry tooth-paste. Mr. Mason will post you a pot for 16 stamps.

SUNSET.—We will have any hair-restorer you select forwarded to you under cover and securely packed, on receipt of stamps to amount of published price. Allen's, Rossetter's, and the Mexican are those most generally used.

BETTY.—The best thing for you to use to clear the skin and remove pimples will be Strachan's anti-eruption pomade. Mr. Mason, Gosport, will post you a bottle on receipt of 18 stamps.

MISS E. B.—Discontinue the use of soap for a time, and rub your hands with wheat-bran.

MISS C.—You will find a bit of lime the size of a walnut enough to make a gallon of lime water. Place the lime in the water unslaked, shake during 24 hours at intervals, allow to subside, and pour off the clear liquid, which keep in closely corked bottles.

MATER.—The following is an excellent dressing for a burn:—Equal parts of glycerine, white of egg, and tincture of arnica. Apply on linen, changing the dressing night and morning, and gently washing with soap and lukewarm water.

LUCY.—You will find milk of roses the best thing for removing the effects of dust and heat. It leaves the skin beautifully clear and soft. We will have a bottle packed and sent off to you on receipt of 30 stamps.

WARWICKSHIRE LASS.—You can safely use all Mons. Rimmel's preparations.

BELL.—I cannot tell you of any place where you are likely to sell hair combings. The hair requires so much preparing, and the lengths are frequently so uneven, that very few care to purchase it.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Wash your hair in very hot water, in which a lump of soda has been dissolved; this will lighten the colour, but if used continually, is unfortunately apt to turn the hair grey.

MISS ESMOND.—Cuttle-fish bone for tooth powder is to be obtained, ready powdered for use, of most chemists. We will, if you wish, have a quarter of a pound posted to you free for 12 stamps.

ISHBEL.—Wash your face well with warm water and yellow soap, and the little black spots will soon disappear. I do not know the ointment you mention, and think a simple remedy is often the best.

MRS. D.—Ordinary pomatum may be melted, and ¼ ounce of castor oil stirred in, with a little essence of bergamot. A larger proportion would make the pomade sticky and unpleasant.

M. B. (Saxmundham).—Almond powder is an old-fashioned specific for rough and red hands, and is composed of the cake left after almonds have been subjected to pressure to obtain the fixed oil; or, better, is made by beating up bitter almonds with farina, and perfuming the mixture. It is used with a little water in place of soap. It is still obtainable, and we will, if you wish, have a packet posted to you on receipt of 15 stamps. We, however, recommend Mason's almond and glycerine ice, an admirable preparation for producing white and soft hands, and also a pleasant remedy against the effects of the sun, east wind, or cold on a delicate skin. This also will cost you 15 stamps. Mr. Mason's address is 25, High Street, Gosport.

MRS. E. P.—Flushing of the face after meals is of common occurrence. It can, however, hardly be attacked, as you suppose, from the outside, and you will find a douche of cold water rather increase the annoyance. We should rather advise you to take some simple cooling medicine, such as citrate of magnesia, with plenty of outdoor exercise, and practise a somewhat meagre diet, avoiding spices, condiments, and all heating solids or liquids as much as possible. The best remedy for heartburn is a bit of digestive candy—Strachan's or Smith's is the best. We will have a packet posted to you on receipt of 15 stamps.

MOUCHOIR.—The following makes a delicious sachet powder:—Orris root, 1lb.; rose petals, ½lb.; tonquin beans, 4oz.; grain musk, 60 grains; oil of almonds, 5 drops; benzoin, 3oz. An ounce or two of this, sewn up in a silk bag, will impregnate for years a cabinet, drawer, or glove-box and their contents with a delicate soupcon of perfume. We will have some posted to you, if you wish, on receipt of 18 stamps.

THIRSTY.—A good receipt for sherbet or lemon kali is the following:—Bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, of each ½lb.; powdered white sugar, 2lb.; essence of lemon, 2 drachms. The lemon should be rubbed in with the sugar, then the acid, well dried, lastly the soda. The whole must be kept tightly corked in a dry place.

CLOUD.—You had better consult an occulist at once.

SUBSCRIBER.—Occasional bleeding of the gums is a very common symptom, and you need not be at all alarmed. The daily use of an astringent tooth-powder will soon set all right. We will have a box prepared according to the formula of an eminent dentist, and posted to you for 18 stamps.

MRS. JOHN S. (Crowhurst).—With regard to your letter in our June number, respecting the costliness of the only remedy for freckles which you believe to be effectual, 13 stamps to Mr. Mason, Chemist, Gosport, will bring you per post the ingredients for a pint of lotion, which you will, we are assured, find equally efficacious.

FARMER'S WIFE.—Essence of rennet is made by rubbing the contents of fresh calves' stomachs with water and half their weight of salt to a cream, then digesting for six weeks with rectified spirits of wine in the proportion of one gallon to an average-sized stomach, and filtering. But you will find it much cheaper to buy than to make, as a little goes a long way.

MRS. X.—The best furniture polish is, beyond comparison, Mason's "Elbow Grease," sold in large bottles at *2s. 6d.* It deepens and improves the colour of the furniture year by year. Its very suggestive name is a good omen for its success. We will arrange to have a bottle packed and sent off to you on receipt of 32 stamps.

MISS M. A.—Prepared chalk differs from precipitated chalk in being amorphous, not crystalline. The one is prepared from native chalk by elutriation, the other thrown down as a mass of minute crystals by adding carbonate of soda to solution of chloride of calcium. This forms the basis of most tooth-powders. The crystals do, doubtless, scratch the enamel somewhat, but this is necessary to remove the adherent incrustations.

QUEEN MAB.—If you forward 15 stamps, we will have a packet of rouge posted to you.

ROSELEAF.—Charcoal by itself is very unpleasant to use as a dentifrice; but by a judicious admixture it may be rendered pleasant to use, and its efficacy still preserved. For 18 stamps we can have an admirable charcoal tooth-powder posted to you.

MRS. T.—Artificial teeth should be cleaned with a hard tooth-brush and soap and water, rinsing them thoroughly in pure water afterwards.

Chintz and Cretonne curtains, furniture covers, &c., beautifully cleaned by YOUNG & Co., Lisson Grove Dye Works, N.W., by whose process the colours are preserved and revived, and a high gloss imparted to the fabric, which resists the dust and prevents it being so easily soiled. See advertisement on page vii. —[ADVT.]

TRAVELLING DRESSES, *5s. 6d.* and *8s. 9d.*, 12 yds., any length cut, very useful and very effective dresses. Summer Dresses, must be sold, from *3¾d.* per yard, including mohairs, grenadine, &c. &c. Great Bargains. Patterns post free. S. AMERY, 7, High Street, Clapham. —[ADVT.]

Ladies can have regular employment at home in knitting, &c., by applying personally, from ten till four, to Miss DAVIS, 474½, Oxford Street. Instruction gratis. A reference required.—[ADVT.]

DIGESTION.—Potash water as usually sold contains no more than one or two grains of potassium bicarbonate per bottle, and is practically, like soda-water, a mere solution of carbonic acid. The British Pharmacopœia orders both potash and soda waters to contain 15 grains per bottle, but as this amount renders their flavour less pleasant, they never contain more than one or two grains. If specially ordered of full strength for medicinal use, any maker will at once supply them at a trifling additional cost.

MRS. F.—Dentists only can manipulate metallic stopping. The best stopping for you to use is white enamel, which is easily inserted in the teeth, and very lasting. We will have a packet posted to you for 9 stamps.

AGHAST (also T. P., ROSEBUD, and BRUNETTE, in June No.).—We have been informed of a recipe for a depilatory, which is strongly recommended by a competent person. We will have it made up and posted to you, with directions, on receipt of 28 stamps.

L. T. P.—The best thing you can do is to keep a soft rag wetted with cold water continually applied to the heel, wearing meanwhile a very loose shoe.

NO. 213.—THE ST. GERMAIN CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

L'IRLANDAISE.—Mrs. Allen's hair-restorer is a good one, if extent of sale be any criterion. You can get it from most chemists. If you prefer to send us 72 stamps, we will have a *6s.* bottle packed and sent off to you.

SEVILLE.—You will find Eau Ecarlate well adapted for reviving your scarlet cloak. We can have a bottle sent you on receipt of 16 stamps.

ETHEL.—Warts are best treated by touching them, as often as possible without making them painful, with glacial acetic acid. Care must be taken to use a very small drop.

DI VERNON.—Strachan's dog-soap is as good as any. A tablet will cost you 8 stamps, post free; send to MYRA'S Office, or to Mr. Mason, Gosport. If your pet is small and delicate, don't use the water too hot with this; say one-third boiling to two-thirds cold water.

PARISIAN MILLINERY, AUTUMN NOVELTIES, all the New Colours and Shapes in Felt Hats and Bonnets, trimmed or untrimmed. The Gainsborough, Chiswick, and Directeur Shapes will be much worn; in Bonnets the shapes will be much varied. MADAME DE LANY, having bought very largely of a Parisian Manufacturer for cash, at a large discount, will be enabled to execute orders at very moderate prices; also English Felt Hats or Bonnets from Half a Guinea, for style of trimming and quality of material unequalled at the price. (See opinions of the Press.) Country correspondents, by stating colour required, style of hair worn, or sending photo., orders can be executed at short notice. P.O. Orders or London reference, 106, Kensington High Street, London, W., facing Metropolitan Station.

DOLLY.—The only perfume we know which exactly imitates that of orange-blossoms is Bridal Bouquet. It is a really delicious essence. We will have a bottle sent to you for 36 stamps.

NEEDLEWORK.

M. H. S. asks if I can recommend anyone who will embroider initials on handkerchiefs. She wishes the work well done, however simple the letters may be, as she has a great objection to coarse work of all kinds, but particularly coarse embroidery.—[I do not at present know of anyone who will undertake this work, but will make inquiries, and hope soon to be able to tell you of some one who will do it well and moderately.]

MARY.—We find that the society for the sale of poor ladies' work is abandoned until at some future time it may be re-established at the Soho Bazaar on a broader basis. The lace and other counters have as much work on hand as they have room to exhibit.

DULCIA.—I am sorry your letter was not replied to sooner. Box patchwork is done by shading; the patterns are cut diagonally, and in joining two pieces together, the upper one must always be lighter than the under. This gives the box effect, and can be done in all colours, if only this simple rule is kept.

A. J., of B.—Any patterns can be stamped with this appliance. Write again, enclosing stamps, and plainly-written name and address where to send one to you.

ETHELINE.—1. I believe not. 2. The material is called crash, and is made in different thicknesses. 3. The only thing to do is to send your material to a good cleaner and dyer. Your dresses must of course depend on the style of living of the people with whom you are going to stay. You will at any rate require one good morning dress (last winter's should do for this), one or two good walking dresses, a black silk, and two evening dresses.

ETIQUETTE.

MAYMIE.—The initials P. P.C. are those of the three French words "Pour prendre congé," and are written on visiting cards when the person leaving the card contemplates going from home for some time, or altogether. It is equivalent to saying farewell.

PETER QUINCE.—1. A silver knife and fork, or fork only, are needed for macaroni cheese. 2. Postage stamps may be used for making toy snakes for children, but we believe the idea of getting people into institutions by means of them is a wrong one. 3. Both are placed on the table together, but the soup is served first. 4. Undoubtedly a fork and piece of bread are used when fish-knives are not placed for use. 5. It is not necessary to ask the question; the plates are handed round, and the guests choose what they will take; but they are certainly served before the carvers.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER would feel obliged if MYRA would settle a few points of dinner-table etiquette in dispute at present. Firstly:—Ought not a lady in her own house to sit at the head of her table, not at the foot, as I have seen some ladies do lately, while the gentleman of the house took the head of the table? Again:—Should not a lady in her own house lead the way to her drawing-room after dinner, and not allow all her guests to pass out of the dining-room before her? I have also been told that a lady should, according to etiquette, enter her own hall-door before her guests or visitors, and be the last to leave it. "In first, and out last, of one's own hall-door," I have often been told was etiquette. These three points I have seen infringed recently, and appeal to MYRA for a decision in the matter. An answer in next month's number will oblige. —[A lady shou'd always head her own table, and precede her guests to the drawing-room. She also enters her own hall-door first, the idea being that she can thus welcome them in; and a hostess is the last to leave her house, because, when nothing can be gained by her preceding her visitors, natural politeness demands that they should pass out before her.]

ON THE COMPLEXION. (Verbatim copy, on the merits of WALTON'S Kaloderma, by a lady who has used it for several years.)—The attributes of beauty, and the true means of cultivating, preserving, and enhancing it, are to be obtained by the proper use of WALTON'S Kaloderma. Its soothing, clearing, and cleansing, also healing properties, render it a most important toilette accessory and household companion, not only as a beautifier of the skin, but also as a healer and perfect restorer in cases of erysipelas, rashes, sallowness, rough skin, sunburn, pimples, tan, redness, freckles, and in fact any anuoyances or irritation of the skin. All persons of well-regulated minds desire to cherish one of the most goodly boons of nature—its ornamental and most ornamental and coveted charm—a transparent beautiful skin and colour. Ladies visiting the seaside, or after returning, will find the Kaloderma a great luxury. To be had of any chemist or perfumer, or post free for 33 stamps, from the proprietor, T. WALTON, analytical chemist, Haverstock Hill, London. West End Agents—Sanger and Son, 150, Oxford Street, W. Butler and Crispe, 4, Cheapside; Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris, &c.—[ADVT.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

A FEW novelties worth mentioning have lately made their appearance in Paris. They are especially to be noticed in the matter of fringes, which are becoming very varied, and sometimes very pretty. Every kind of ball fringe is made in all colours—red, blue, brown, etc.; but instead of being used to trim a material of the same colour, it is now chosen of some strongly contrasting tint; thus, for instance, brown costumes will be ornamented with blue fringe. The effect of this contrast of colours is good, but requires considerable taste in the arrangement, as otherwise it might degenerate into vulgarity.

Tasselled fringe may be employed as follows, without any hesitation as to its good effect; a costume made in this style has been very much admired. The toilette was composed of grisaille foulard in very small chequers. The trained skirt had alternate pleatings of black and grisaille; the polonaise was open at the sides, and edged with black tasselled fringe. The centre of the back, the upper part of the sleeves, and the centre of the fronts were all trimmed with groups of black fringe, the tassels all coming regularly one above the other, like Brandenburghs, decreasing in length.

A few imitations of Breton costumes are also to be seen, and some of these are quite a success, such as small heart-shaped bodices, worn over plain high bodices, and trimmed with embroidered braid and mother-of-pearl buttons. The same braid and buttons are used in trimming the skirt.

A rather peculiar vêtement, made exactly like a man's short coat, and fastened by a single button over a white waistcoat, is another novelty. It is made of the same material as the dress.

Chapeaux are remarkably pretty this month, and amongst the prettiest may be reckoned those with crowns of cream tulle surrounded by a wreath of lilies of the valley, with cream lace strings to match, or cream and red ribbon, which is even newer.

The Pifferaro hat, made of coarse straw, lined and trimmed with brown velvet, is exceedingly stylish; and equally coquettish is the small black straw chapeau with a rather high and rounded crown; the brim half covered with blue faille, with two frills of pleated blue crêpe and a draping of faille above. Bows of faille at the top, and groups of pink daisies; the same trimming at the back on a little curtain of pleated crêpe lisse.

No. 214.—THE SERGENT DE VILLE TRAVELLING HAT.

Made-up Model of Tunic, 4s. 6d.; Flat Pattern only, 2s. 3d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Model of Hat from Madame LOUISE, Regent Street.

The fringes of flowers now used for trimming bonnets are also extremely pretty; they are generally made of small flowers or buds and wild flowers—coral and poppy-buds are the favourites. The velvety grey-green of the poppy-buds and foliage forms an exquisite contrast with the bright colour of the flowers. This style of trimming is the one best adapted to chapeaux made of the same material as the toilette.

The new black gauzes are wonderfully effective, being striped with velvet; the velvet is in plain wide stripes, or differently arranged groups of narrower ones. The width of these gauzes, which are all black, is twenty inches, and they cost from 10*s.* 8*d.* to 13*s.* 8*d.* per yard, at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Ribbon trimmings are often arranged with two colours, or two shades of the same colour. Little perpendicular tabs of one coloured ribbon are put all round the edge of the vêtement to be trimmed; a few pleats are made at each end of each tab; they are put on about four inches apart, and then the other ribbon is passed through the tabs. A white muslin toilette for a young lady was trimmed like this with pale blue and bright pink ribbon; the coiffure was of forget-me-nots and a large rose.

Another novelty remains to be noted. Last year we had Joan of Arc belts made of velvet and metal. Vulgarity killed them; they were too large and conspicuous, and they were made at once by the gross, and at a low price; and the public, not having sufficient discrimination to guide them in their purchases, could not always see the difference between an object that was carefully made and the same thing coarsely manufactured. So many showy and glittering Joan of Arc belts were bought that at last no one had the courage to wear them, or even look at them, and the mode died quickly away.

At length we have something new in the same style, but being finer and more elegant, the new belt is likely to escape the world-wide fame of the old one; it is called the Maréchale belt, and is composed of two cords of oxidised or silver-plated metal, fastened round the waist by a clasp to match. At one end of the cord a fan is suspended, the other finishes off with a pretty metal tassel. For a white or light-coloured dress the belt should be of silver-plated metal, but for a grey or dark dress the oxidised metal will be best. Generally speaking, ladies of the present day like to adorn themselves with numbers of knick-knacks—hooks, belt-clasps of all shapes, mantle-clasps, aumonières, purses, filigree bags, etc.; but amongst all these the Maréchale belt is the most stylish and most in conformity with the sober taste which must not be departed from even for knick-knacks.

The admirers of blue and red should rejoice. These colours are *la mode*, worn together or separately. Fashion not only allows us to wear this mixture, but even invites us to array ourselves in these two colours combined. Next winter we shall see a number of tissues in which the two colours will be seen side by side.

Next winter! It is no use limiting our ideas to the present, there is so much to think of for the future. At the Grands Magasins du Louvre cards of patterns of the forthcoming novelties for the autumn are already shown. The leading idea seems to be this: Numbers of *decided* dark colours—blue, plum-colour, dark green, and brown, and other tissues of the same shades, crossed by threads of ivory coloured silk, so arranged that they form all kinds of stripes in known and unknown combinations. This important subject will be referred to again, but it may as well be mentioned at once that "blended chequers" will continue to be the favourite designs in light colours for children and young girls.

Dark shades are considered rather old-looking for young people, and it is supposed that a dress of a light-coloured woollen material is more dressy and elegant than a dark silk toilette. But then again, plain light shades are cold to the eye for winter. The result of all this reasoning and thinking is that children's and young girls' winter dresses are to be made of rather thick woollen chequered fabrics in the different shades of grey and beige. These toilettes will be accompanied by a pardessus of the same, trimmed with a border of shaded feathers or curled fringe to match.

MYRA.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.

September, 1876.

SILKS.

The present moment is an exceptionally favourable time for the purchase of Black or Coloured Silks. The whole of the present Stock is marked at Lower Prices than they have been for some years; while, in consequence of the comparative failure of this Season's Silk Crop, there is a prospect of an immediate advance in the value of from ten to twenty per cent. Early purchases are recommended at the following rates:—

BLACK, WHITE, AND WHITE AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS, from 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard.
PLAIN GROS GRAINS, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*
BLACK SILKS, in good reliable makes, from 3*s.* 6*d.*
IRISH AND LYONS POPLINS, from 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard.
FIGURED DAMASK SILKS, from 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

Patterns Post Free.

COSTUMES.

In rebuilding a portion of our premises, a large and commodious **COSTUME ROOM** has been arranged on the Ground Floor, and it is now replete with the more recent Novelties for the present Season. The enlarged space, coupled with increased means of production, enables us to make an Exhibition of from **Two to Three Hundred Models,** and every variety of Morning Dress and Travelling Costume will be found displayed. An assortment of Plain and Braided **Serge and Beige Costumes,** in novel patterns and designs, prepared expressly for Travelling, Yachting, and Sea-side wear, from £2 2*s.* upwards. Illustrations and Patterns of Material post free.

SILK COSTUMES.—A large selection of the best Parisian Models, modified to suit the best English Taste, are shown daily in all the New Tones, in Plain and Figured Silks.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, from £6.
COLOURED SILK AND FOULARD COSTUMES, from £7 10*s.*
SILK COSTUMES, for Dinner and Evening Wear, from £8 10*s.* to £40

Ball and Fete Dresses, Bridesmaids' Dresses, Silk Costumes for Young Ladies, Silk Costumes for Promenade and Evening Wear.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—A novel feature in this Department is the Stock of **TRAVELLING HATS AND BONNETS,** made from the same materials as the Costumes, and trimmed to correspond. These useful Hats are likely to be in great demand, as they are tasteful in design and moderate in price.

SPECIALITIES IN KID GLOVES.

BRUSSELS KID GLOVES.	Best Quality, improved Cut One Button, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Two Buttons, 2*s.* 11*d.* Three, Four, or Six Buttons at proportionate prices. Children's Brussels Kid Gloves, with One or Two Buttons, in all sizes.
SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.	In the best quality of French Kid. Cut on a new principle, which obviates the usual side seams. Two Buttons, 4*s.*; Three Buttons, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Four Buttons, 5*s.*; Six Buttons, 6*s.*
FRENCH KID GLOVES.	Wide Double Welts. Strongly recommended for wear. One Button, 3*s.*; Two Buttons, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Gentlemen's Double Sewn, 3*s.* 9*d.*

A Sample Pair of any of the above sent on receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Silk Mercers and Warehousemen,

Wigmore Street, and Welbeck Street, London, W.

EASY TEETHING. SAFE TEETHING.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE!

Fennings' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions; are Cooling and Soothing.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS,

For Children Cutting their Teeth, to prevent Convulsions. Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, nor anything injurious to a tender babe.

Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full Directions. Sent post free for 15 Stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W.

Read FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK; your Chemist will give you a copy free.

John Aston's Original Patent Three Fold Linen Buttons

Superfine Quality

"At all Drapers." Works, Birmingham.

INDIGESTION.

COMPOUND DIGESTIVE FLUID

(LIQ: PANCREATO-PEPSINÆ)

a combination of Pancreatine and Pepsine, is the most efficient preparation hitherto in use for promoting the thorough Digestion of Food in a perfectly natural manner. Experience has proved it to be far more beneficial in its effects than ordinary Pepsine, or any other digestive agent.

Prepared and sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. by

PALK and SMITH, Torquay.

May be had from all Chemists.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.

M. M. S. says:—I can confidently recommend, as a strictly honest person, and one with whom I and my friends have had dealings for over fourteen years, Mrs. WESTACOTT, of Nos. 1 and 2, Queen Street, Barnstaple, North Devon, who gives the greatest value in cash for all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, &c. &c. Consignments of Clothing of any description may be safely forwarded to Mrs. W., who will remit the full value by *return of post*. Mrs. W. always pays Carriage, so that distance does not prevent her doing business with Ladies and Gentlemen in any part of the United Kingdom. The strictest confidence observed. This is the Largest Establishment of the kind in the West of England. Observe the address—1 and 2, Queen Street, Barnstaple. No post-cards.

A WANT LONG FELT, now supplied, in One Book.—A complete method of KEEPING STOCK, PURCHASES, SALES, CASH, BANK, and EXPENSE ACCOUNTS, showing the profit every month for twelve months. 2s. 6d.; stamps to R. JOLLY, Drapers' Accountant, Norwich.

DRAPERS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and OTHERS.—The only correct method of keeping account of materials into, and the work from workroom, prepared ready to use every week for twelve months. 2s. 6d. post; stamps to R. JOLLY, Drapers' Accountant, Norwich.

BRAIDING and EMBROIDERY, now so fashionable. Appliances for Marking on light and dark material sent free for 30 stamps. Specimens of marking sent. Strongly recommended by numerous correspondents of the *Queen* newspaper.—B. FRANCIS, 16, Hanway Street, Oxford Street, W.

LISSON GROVE STEAM DYE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

YOUNG & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners.

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES, &c.,

Dyed in all the newest and most fashionable colours.

DRESSES

Of all-wool Materials, Cleaned or Dyed to look equal to new without being unpicked.

BLACKS FOR MOURNING

Dyed by a new process, which produces an exceptionally brilliant and fast Black, and does not rub off.

CHINTZ AND CRETONNE

Cleaned and Calendered on an improved system, and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DRAPERY

of every description Cleaned or Dyed in a superior manner.

Price and Colour List post free.

Return Carriage paid on all Country Orders of £1 and upwards.

Carts to all parts of London.

96, Lisson Grove, London, N.W.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

SPANISH WASH!!!

TRADE MARK.

TRY IT! IT NEVER FAILS!!

MUDDIMAN'S CELEBRATED SPANISH WASH, for RENEWING, CLEANSING, THICKENING and PREVENTING the HAIR from FALLING OFF or TURNING GREY. This Wash is not used as a Perfume, but as a Restorative after illness, or any other cause which may make the hair fall off or turn grey. It instantly removes all scurf and dandriff, leaving the skin pure and healthy. As a promoter of the growth of the human hair it stands unrivalled. Thousands can testify to the benefit they have received from the use of this invaluable Wash. No toilet ought to be without it. Prepared by the Sole Proprietor,

A. P. MUDDIMAN, of High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds., and Aylesbury, Bucks, to whom all communications and orders must be addressed.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining the Wash through a local agent, two 2s. 6d. bottles on one line of rail, and not less than four on two lines of railway, will be forwarded to order, carriage paid.

Wholesale London Agents—Messrs. LOW, SON, and HAYDON, 148 and 330, Strand; or through any Chemist, Bookseller, or Hairdresser.

Agents Wanted everywhere.

THORNHILL'S 10-guinea Silver-Fitted Ladies' Travelling DRESSING BAG. See page 64 of "Thornhill's New Illustrated Price List," post free.

THORNHILL'S Solid Leather DRESSING CASES. From 25s. 6d. See page 66 of Priced List.

WALTER THORNHILL,

Cutler, Silversmith, and Dressing Case Maker,

144, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

C. A. writes, in answer to an inquiry in the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," for an honest dealer in Left-off Clothing. In reply, begs to forward the address of one with whom she and her friends have dealt with many years, viz., Mrs. COCKRAM, 1, Queen Street, Barnstaple, North Devon. This person may be trusted to receive a consignment of Clothing of every description, and may be relied upon sending a Post Office Order for its full amount, immediately upon receipt of goods. Mrs. COCKRAM always pays Carriage, and distance does not prevent her transacting business with Ladies in any part of the United Kingdom. C. A. would recommend a preliminary correspondence.

Just published,

THE ELIZABETHAN BIRTHDAY BOOK, with extracts from the great writers of the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," Shakespeare, Spenser, Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c., &c.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

SEELEY, JACKSON and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street, London.

SUSANNE WEATHERLEY, Court Dressmaker and Outfitter, 87, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, Originator of Lessons in Cutting and Fitting, continues her successful teaching; in class, 2 guineas; privately, 5 guineas; perfection guaranteed. Silk Dresses, from 6 guineas; Hats, 14s. 6d.; Dresses made from 12s. 6d. Fancy Costumes studied.

Patronised by Royalty.

MARRIS'S FRENCH CORN PLASTER cures Corns, Bunions, and Enlarged Great Toe Joints; gives instant relief from pain. Unlike all others, it takes no room in the boot, being as thin as a fine skin. Price 1s. 1½d.; by post, 15 stamps.

OBSTINATE ERUPTIONS of the SKIN.—All pimples, blotches, freckles, redness of the nose, and spots on the face or neck will be effectually removed by using Marris's celebrated Sulphur Soap and Compound Sulphur Lozenges. Price, Soap, 1s.; Lozenges, 1s. 1½d. By post, 14 stamps each.

THE COMPLEXION Beautified, and a delicate marble-like appearance imparted to the skin by MARRIS'S Blanc de Perle (powder or liquid). Price 1s. and 2s. 6d.; by post 15 or 34 stamps.

FRECKLES, SUNBURNS, and TAN removed by LAPPEEN'S Freckle Wash. Price 1s. and 2s. 6d.; by post 15 or 34 stamps.

MARRIS, 37, Berners Street, London, W.; Staircase, Soho Bazaar; and all Chemists.

ECONOMY IN MOURNING.

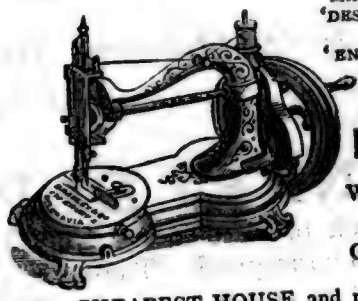
ONE FOLD of KAY & RICHARDSON'S NEW PATENT ALBERT CRAPE is AS THICK as TWO FOLDS of the old make, is much cheaper and WEARS BETTER!!

Sold by Drapers everywhere.

J. L. BRAMLEY & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

170, EBURY STREET, BELGRAVIA, LONDON.



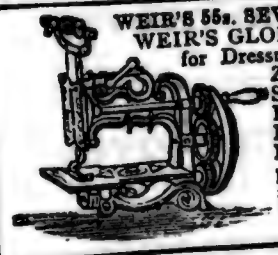
MANUFACTURERS OF THE 'DESIDERATUM,' 'CORONET,' 'DREADNOUGHT,' 'ENCHANTRESS,' 'SINGER,' and WHEELER WILSON'S SYSTEMS. ALSO THE

LITTLE TREASURE,

Price 50s. COMPLETE, With Box, Guides, and Tools. Carriage paid. Warranted five years. One Month's Free Trial. Discount for Cash.

The CHEAPEST HOUSE and most varied collection of REALLY GOOD Sewing Machines of all makes, SPECIALLY for FAMILIES AND DRESSMAKERS. Any kind of Machine REPAIRED, no matter how complicated or damaged. NEEDLES from 10d. per doz.

Full value allowed for Old Machines. Letters receive prompt attention. Cheques crossed West London and Commercial Bank.



WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINE for Families. WEIR'S GLOBE 42s. SEWING MACHINE for Dressmakers. WEIR'S New Patent ZEPHYR, 84s. Shuttle LOCK-STITCH MACHINE. Hand or Foot. Machines by any other Maker taken in Exchange. A Month's free Trial. Easy terms of payment. Carriage paid. Samples and Prospectus Free. J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle St., Soho Sq., W.

WANTED for a Colonial House, a first-class DRESSMAKER to fill a responsible situation. Must be capable of designing and fitting well. One who has had West-end experience preferred.—Address by letter only, stating particulars, to G. G. P., care of Messrs. BOLLEN and TIDSWELL, 3, Wood-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. STEVENSON begs to announce that she has removed from 62, Fulham Road, to more commodious premises. Her address now is No. 30, Markham Square, Chelsea, near the Royal Avenue Skating Rink. Ladies' own materials made up from 10s. Special department for the alteration of old dresses to the existing fashion. A fashionable and elegant Bonnet for half-a-guinea.

ALEXANDER'S SEWING COTTON.

Trade Mark. "SUN." Trade Mark.

Our best soft Six-cord is unsurpassed for strength, finish, and uniform quality; will be found freer from knots and more elastic than any other Sewing Cotton. *Suitable for Hand or Machine use.*

Our best Glacé Sewing Cotton is specially recommended for its superior quality and smoothness of finish. *Suitable for Hand or Machine use.*

ALEXANDER'S KNITTING COTTON

Is well known for its superior quality.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Haberdashers.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 9, BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

CAN BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT MILK

Dr. Ridge's PATENT COOKED Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, &c

☞ CAUTION.—RIDGE'S FOOD is enclosed in White Wrappers (whether put up in tins or packets). The Trade Mark and Motto, "*Valetudo visque liberis*," with the words, "Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD," are printed boldly thereon, so that none need be mistaken. *ASK FOR "RIDGE'S FOOD," AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.*

TO LADIES!!

If you want Comfort, Don't wear Garters;
If you want your Children's legs tidy, Don't let them wear Garters;
If you want to avoid Doctors' Bills, Don't wear Garters;

BUT ORDER THE

NEW PATENT STOCKING SUSPENDER

Of any Draper, Hosier and Ladies' Outfitter, or

W. J. ALMOND, 9 and 10, Little Britain, London.

Children's, 1s. 6d.; Maids', 2s.; Ladies', 3s.

RENOVO,

The Great American Discovery For Cleaning Kid Gloves,

And all kinds of Woollen Fabrics, Instantaneously.

This article supplies the great desideratum that has long been felt for an article that would enable parties to clean their own KID GLOVES in a few minutes, equal to new (at a cost of less than ONE FARTHING PER PAIR), and obviates the very unpleasant odour that attaches to them when cleaned by any other process; it also removes stains from all kinds of Woollen Fabrics, Silks, Velvets, Furs, &c.

No. 1, price 1s. per box, will clean over 50 pairs.
No. 2, " 2s. " " 150 "

Can be obtained at the Soho Bazaar, Crystal Palace Bazaar, Royal Polytechnic Institute, Royal Aquarium, Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Madame Tussaud's, Baker Street, and of all respectable Perfumers, Chemists, Stationers, Drapers, &c., throughout the country; also of

HERTS & CO., Sole European Agents,
43a, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss.

For Blacking and Polishing Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and is also very useful for renovating Leather Bags. The largely increasing sale testifies to the merits of this article. Each Bottle is supplied with a Sponge attached to the cork, so that the Gloss may be used without soiling the hands.

Hauthaway's French Bronze.

For Bronzing any description of Leather.

To be obtained through any Boot Maker; or Wholesale of JOHN S. DEED and SONS, 451, Oxford Street, London, Sole Wholesale Agents for the United Kingdom.

PULLAR'S DYE-WORKS, PERTH.

London Chief Office: 3, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

London City Office: 25, FINSBURY PLACE.

Brighton Office: 152, WESTERN ROAD.

Daily Despatches to and from the Works.

In addition to above, J. P. & S. have numerous Agents in various districts of London and throughout the Kingdom. Addresses, Catalogues, and every information on application.

Letters and Parcels should invariably be addressed "J. PULLAR & SONS," whether sent direct to our own Offices, or through Agents.

J. PULLAR & SONS, Dyers to the Queen, PERTH.

GARD'S
SELF-CLEANING CHEMICAL PLATE CLOTHS

Are in themselves a perfect Substitute for Wash-leathers (at half price), Plate Powders, Pastes, &c. They give an instant and brilliant Polish to GOLD and SILVER PLATE, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, WHIP and HARNESS MOUNTS, &c.

GARD'S
SELF-CLEANING BRASS & STEEL CLOTHS

Will keep in brilliant condition, with the smallest amount of labour, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, MOUNTINGS, DOOR PLATES, SHOP FRONTS, CANDLESTICKS, &c. These Cloths are a complete Substitute for all Wash-leathers, Powders, Pastes, or Rottenstone. Three Cloths in a Box, either kind, 1s. the box; postage, 3d.

MANUFACTORY, GARD & CO., DUNSTABLE.
LONDON DEPOT: 40, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

CHEAP SILKS.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Large Amount

(LYONS, SWITZERLAND, AND ITALY),

At the Lowest Prices known for years.

PETER ROBINSON, 103–108, OXFORD ST.

HAS MADE GREAT PURCHASES, AND IS SELLING

SILKS, SATINS, DAMASSES, AND VELVETS,

Commencing 3s. 6d. per yard.

Also all SUMMER STOCK REDUCED during August,

Silks, Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, and all Departments.

PATTERNS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

LONDON DEPOT, 3, BARBICAN, E.C.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is prepared at Vevey, Switzerland, from the pure milk of Alpine-fed cows, the finest wheaten flour, and sugar, combined in exact proportions to imitate closely the natural food for infants. It is thoroughly cooked, and reduced to a fine powder, perfectly soluble in water; requires only the simple addition of water to prepare it for use—in this respect having the advantage over all other foods.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is highly recommended by the best Medical Authorities as a PERFECT DIET, containing all the elements necessary to promote HEALTH, STRENGTH, and GROWTH. It is delicious, soothing, and satisfying, and is retained on the stomach when all other foods are rejected.

INFANTS fed on this food have a healthy, lively appearance. CHILDREN increase rapidly in weight. INVALIDS find it very nourishing, and can enjoy it when other foods create nausea.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD has a wide reputation on the Continent; the sale last year was over a million tins. A Sample Packet of the Food will be sent from the London Depôt, 7, Barbican, to any address, on receipt of 15 stamps.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, PRICE 2s. PER TIN.

THE IRISH WAREHOUSE.

IRISH LINENS.—Household Linens of superior quality at moderate prices. The celebrated **Satin Damask Table Linen** from the Royal Manufactory, Ardoyne.

LADIES' LINEN SETS AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

IRISH POPLINS.—A variety of fashionable shades in our new make, specially for present wear, lighter than any yet produced, also **Brocaded and Figured Poplins** of the latest designs.

Patterns Post Free.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY in Ladies' and Children's Hose, Gentlemen's Hose and Half Hose.

INGLIS & TINCKLER, 147, Regent Street, London, W.

J. OGDEN AND CO., PRINTERS, 172, ST. JOHN STREET, E.C.

A. LASENBY LIBERTY,

金具商 日本

218, REGENT STREET, W.

Hindu, Indian, Persian, Japanese, and Chinese Imports.

An Assorted Case of 20 Useful and Ornamental Curios, 21s., 42s., or 105s.

JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER, 1*s.* per box, or 6 in a neat case for 5*s.* 6*d.* The Japanese have beautiful Teeth, and use this powder.

CREAM-COLOURED CORAH SILK (lightest material for summer wear, washes well), 17*s.* 6*d.* per piece of seven yards, one yard wide.

CHINESE WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, the piece of ten for 17*s.* 6*d.*, post free.

A. LASENBY LIBERTY, 218, Regent Street, W.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Myra's Journal, the *Queen* Newspaper, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, the *Casket*, the *Boudoir*, *Exchange and Mart*, and the other leading Journals of Fashion having tested and proved their utility, have most highly commended these Trimmings.

THE

EXCELSIOR EMBROIDERED TRIMMING

AND THE

BEAU IDEAL EMBROIDERY.

Each width being manufactured entire without cutting, produces combined strength and utility.

Genuine Goods are on Cards of 12 yards, each of which bears the Patentees' Trade Mark—all others are Spurious Imitations.

BROWN AND MACKAY,

17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. (near the Mansion House).

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE

FOR DOMESTIC USE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SPECIALITÉ DINNER SERVICES.

COTTAGE SETS FROM ONE GUINEA.

DAILY DELIVERIES ALL ROUND LONDON.

FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN SHEETS ENCLOSE STAMPED ENVELOPE.

LAUGHER AND COSENS,

97, OXFORD STREET, W.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW

CREAM LACE FICHUS,	from	7s.	6d.
BLACK SPANISH FICHUS,	from	25s.	0d.
CREAM	ditto ditto	28s.	6d.

FREE BY POST.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE

REFRESHING, PURE, SOLUBLE.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble, while really making them *thick, heavy,* and *indigestible*. This may be easily detected, *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch.* CADBURY'S Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing Beverage like Tea or Coffee.

Reckitt's Paris Blue

CAUTION. Please observe the Paris Blue is only genuine when sold in 6squares, wrapped up in pink paper bearing J. RECKITT & SONS' name and trade-mark. Refuse all Blue which is not so wrapped.

As Supplied to the DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH'S LAUNDRESS.

John Heath's PENS

With turned up, oblique, or rounded points, to suit all hands. Sold by all Stationers, in 6d., 1s., and Gross Boxes. Send 7 stamps for an assorted sample box, to

JOHN HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.

SEWING MACHINES 30/

TAYLOR'S NEW PATENT TWISTED LOOP SEWING MACHINE, with all necessary apparatus, viz.: Tucking Gauge, Self-Sewer, Hemmer, Braider, Oil Can, and Needles. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Braid, Bind, Quilt, Tuck and Gather, and do every kind of Domestic Work. The extraordinary cheapness of this Machine brings it within the reach of all. Wholesale and retail of the Manufacturers, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Limited, Driffield, Yorkshire, and 97, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors.

(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS).

Is the best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the

HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES,

and preventing them turning grey. the basis of a magnificent head of hair, For Children it is invaluable, as it forms the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives. prevents baldness in mature age, and obviates

C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 22, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

Kills BUGS. | Kills MOTHS.
„ FLEAS. | „ BLACK BEETLES.

PRESERVES FURS AND WOOLLENS FROM MOTHS.

This Powder is unrivalled in destroying every species of offensive Insect, and is perfectly harmless to the smallest animal or bird. May be obtained from all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, or free by post, 14 and 33 stamps, from

THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

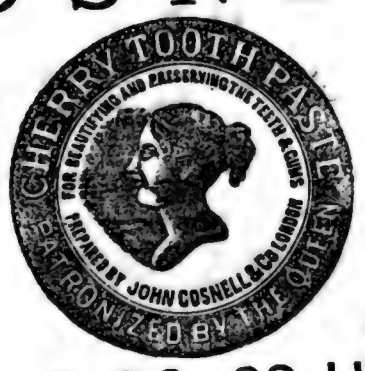
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TRIED
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,
DO SO AT ONCE,
And you will never use any other
PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

If your Chemist or Perfumer does not keep it, you will greatly oblige by forwarding his name and address, with 18 Stamps, to

Perfect Freedom from Premature Decay,


CHERRY TOOTH PASTE
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JOHN GOSNELL & CO LONDON
PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN

and Teeth of a Pearl-like Whiteness.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TRIED
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,
DO SO AT ONCE,
And you will never use any other
PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

If your Chemist or Perfumer does not keep it, you will greatly oblige by forwarding his name and address, with 18 Stamps, to

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Up[per] Thames St., London,

And you will receive, pre-paid, a Po[st]

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS & MODELS

COMPRISING:

1. A SUPERB COLOURED FASHION PLATE of LADIES' AND LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES.
2. A Cut-out Paper Model of the GINETTA COLLAR AND CHEMISETTE.
3. A Diagram Sheet containing Full Size Patterns for Cutting Out:—1. THE PLATTENSEE JACKET. 2. THE PLATTENSEE TUNIC. 3. THE HORTENSE SLEEVE. 4. THE PEARL COSTUME FOR A LITTLE GIRL. 5. THE ATALANTA CORSAGE.

VOL. II.—No. 8.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. [PRICE THREEPENCE.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, & CO.,

Silk Mercers, Costumiers, etc.,

161, 163, 165, 167, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

FRENCH AND SWISS SILKS.

NEW DELIVERY:

LARGE PURCHASES.

Gros Grains, Failles, and Cachemires.

IN NEW DARK TONES OF COLOUR.

BLACK SILKS

FROM THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

Recommended for Good Value.—Rich Appearance.—Great Durability.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

SPECIALITÉ:

NEW FIGURED DAMASSÉ SILKS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

BLACK VELVETS FOR MANTLES & DRESSES.

Coloured Velvets—New Shades.

IRISH POPLINS—MILLINERY—SILKS.

Patterns Free.

DRESSMAKING.—SPECIAL WORKROOMS.

In connection with the Silk Department, provision has been made to make up Silks, selected from stock, by experienced Dressmakers, thus providing Coloured or Black Silk Costumes within short notice; fresh, and made in the most recent fashions, at a moderate cost. For the convenience of ladies residing at a distance from Town, *a Guide for Self-measurement will be forwarded if required.*

POST-ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Orders by Post receive the most careful and prompt attention. Patterns and Descriptions, and every information, sent by Return of Post. All Goods securely packed, and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, or the Colonies.

Post Office Money Orders should be made payable "South Eastern District Office."

GOODE, GAINSFORD, & CO., Albion House, Borough, London, S.E.

Near London Bridge Railway Station.

FURS.

JANNINGS & SON are now prepared to Offer for Sale their **WINTER STOCK of FURS,** which has been purchased under most favourable circumstances.

A large Assortment of JACKETS, TRIMMINGS, MUFFS, BOAS, and TIES kept in Stock.

Price List Free on application.

JACKETS RE-LINED, REPAIRED, &c.—THE GREATEST CARE PAID TO ALL LETTER ORDERS.

JANNINGS & SON, 16, Fenchurch Street, London.

To H.A.H. The Princess of Wales; H.R. and I.H. The Duchess of Edinburgh; H.I.M. The Empress of the French; and most of the Royal Families of Europe.

ARTISTIC
BEAUTY.
FASHION.
ELEGANCE.
TASTE.
STYLE.
HAUT-TON.

Mdlle. LOUISE et Cie., 266, Regent Street, London.
RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

ROYAL
WELLINGTON SERGE
(In Navy-Blue, Black, and Various Colours).

WELLINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE, as is well known both to the Commercial and Fashionable worlds, has long been celebrated for the manufacture of SERGES and other Woollen Fabrics. These admirable Serges, repeatedly supplied to the ROYAL FAMILY by EGERTON BURNETT, are woven from the finest wools, and for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear they supersede all others in excellence and durability. The Dye is patented. Neither salt water nor rain will affect it. Of a Light yet Warm texture, they are adapted for all Seasons of the year, and will be found specially suitable for Travelling and Seaside Costumes. Orders are being daily received for these excellent goods from all parts of the Kingdom. Prices per yard—1*s.* 6½*d.*, 1*s.* 11¾*d.*, 2*s.* 2½*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 11½*d.*, &c. Special Light Yarns for hot weather in the fashionable Colours (Chamois, Chestnut, Brown, &c.)

Government and Royal Navy Serges for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear. Pattern Books of 100 Shades sent post free on application. Flannels of every description.

E. B.'s Carriage Rugs, as supplied to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Patterns to order including a large variety of other beautiful Rugs.

Goods packed for Exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Merchant, Wellington, Somerset.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE.

Made of Selected and Elastic Staple Wools in the required and Fashionable Colours and Homespun Mixtures.

No article woven for Ladies' Dresses equals this in general utility. It makes a warm garment without being heavy, and can be relied upon for durability. It does not cockle, and can be washed as a piece of flannel or brushed as a piece of cloth. Price 1*s.* 11*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 3*s.* per yard. It is most serviceable for Children, for whom a lower quality, also all wool, is made in Navy Blue only, at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard. Books of Patterns (containing fifty) will be sent on application to

SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.

This address is sufficient, the firm being well known in the West of England.

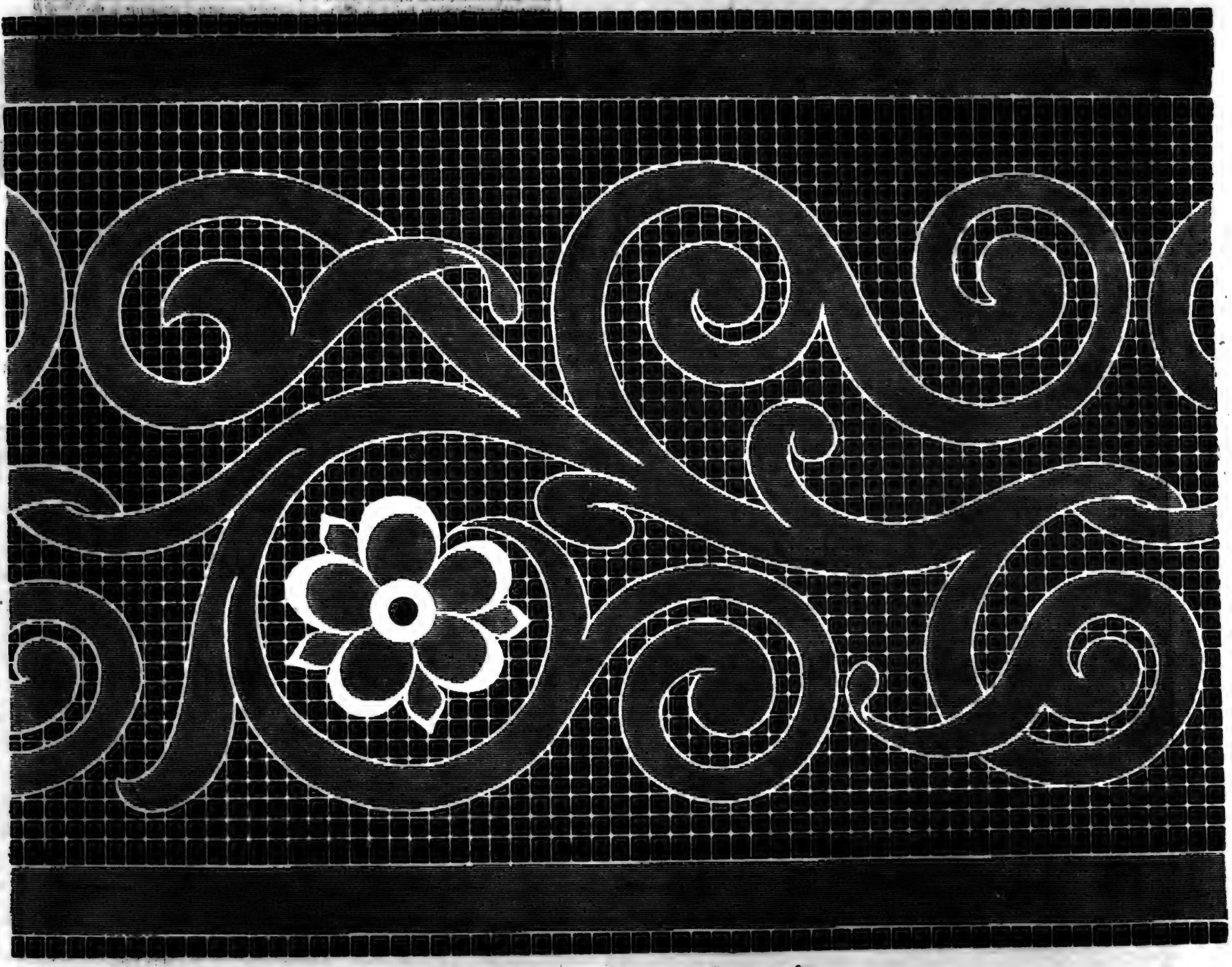
N.B. Good wear is positively guaranteed. The Navy blue is Indigo Dye; sea-water will not hurt it. It is the best material made for Yachting and Seaside wear. The ROYAL DEVON SERGE is specially woven in 54-inch for Boys' hard wear and Gentlemen's Suits. Prices from 4*s.* 9*d.* per yard.

SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, *on receipt of orders, cut any quantity required, and pay carriage either to London or Bristol.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLE-WORK DESIGNS.

No. 103.—Embroidered Border for Curtains.

The net which forms the foundation of this work can be bought in different widths, and is sold by the yard, the price depending on the size of the meshes of the net, the finer kinds being the most expensive. The band is worked on écru linen, which must be firmly tacked on to the net foundation, and both together on the toile cirée. The scroll part of the pattern is carefully traced with coarse embroidery cotton, and is then worked over in buttonhole stitch, or plain sewing; taking care to make the work perfectly even and regular. The rosette or flower may be traced with fine darning cotton used double, the centre of each scallop being much more fully padded than the sides. The four small scallops should be worked over first, and after these the larger ones; the points between the scallops must only be worked on one side, that of the scallop which is just about to be begun. The hole in the centre is thickly padded with darning cotton and then worked over like the scallops in buttonhole stitch. When the embroidery is finished the linen is cut away from the net between the scrolls.



No. 103.—Embroidered Border for Curtains, &c.

No. 104.—Tatted Edging.

This tatted edging is a very pretty and strong one, and is worked with fine cotton and two shuttles. There are no loops except in the outer edge; the trimming is very suitable for children's underclothing.

No. 105.—Netted Border.

Two meshes are required, one of which must be twice the size of the other.

1st row: Small mesh, 1 knot in each stitch.

2nd and 3rd rows: Like the first.

4th row: One knot in the first stitch; miss 1 and make 1 knot in the following stitch; complete the row in the same way.

5th row: Large mesh, 5 knots in the first stitch, miss 1, 5 knots in the following stitch.

6th row: Small mesh, 1 knot into each of the first four stitches; miss 1 and make 4 knots in the four following stitches.

7th row: 1 knot in each of the first three stitches; miss 1 and work 3 knots in the three following stitches.

8th row: 1 knot in each of the first two stitches; miss 1 and work two knots in the two following stitches.

No. 106.—Crochet Star for Couvrette.

The outer edge is first made of mignardise braid, arranged in loops of equal size, joined by chain stitch in crochet, of which there is one stitch in each loop of the braid. The cotton is broken off to begin the centre of the rosette; then when this is worked, following the illustration, the braid is joined to the crochet by the loops, leaving a row of 11 chain between.

No. 107.—Netted Border.

Join the thread to the foundation and work 22 knots. Then begin the scallops as follows:—

1st row: 1 knot into the first stitch, 6 knots into the following stitches.

2nd row: 1 knot in the first stitch, 5 knots in the following stitches.

3rd row: 1 knot in the first stitch, 4 knots in the following ones.

Continue in the same way until there is only one stitch left, then cut the thread. Fasten the thread near the knot on the first row of the first scallop and work again in the same way.

No. 108.—Crochet and Braid Edging.

This edging is worked with mignardise braid, and a it is very strong it is suitable for trimming under-linen the edging is worked first on one side of the braid and then on the other, following exactly the illustration.

No. 109.—Telegraph Braid and Crochet Edging.

Telegraph braid is a variety of mignardise braid which is often prettily mingled with crochet. Work * 10 slip-stitches along a division of the braid, then form a loop of the braid fastened by a slip-stitch, form a second loop of the same size, and begin again from *. The second row is composed of large scallops formed of chain stitches joined to the top of the loops. The last two rows are very easy, as is also the heading.

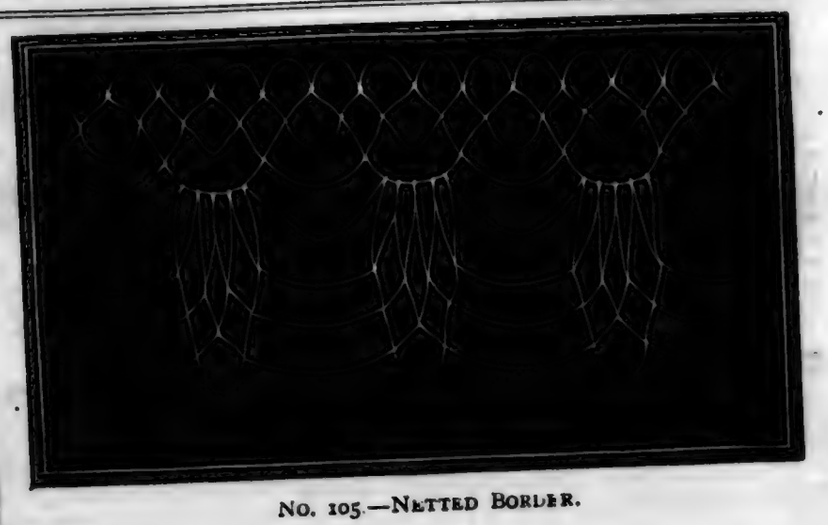
No. 110.—Lace Braid Insertion.

Take two ends of the braid and sew the medallions together to form the design; when this is completed work the outer edge in crochet on both sides, and then the cross-bars in the centre of each pattern. The cotton need not be broken off, but can be carried across under the work to the next pattern.

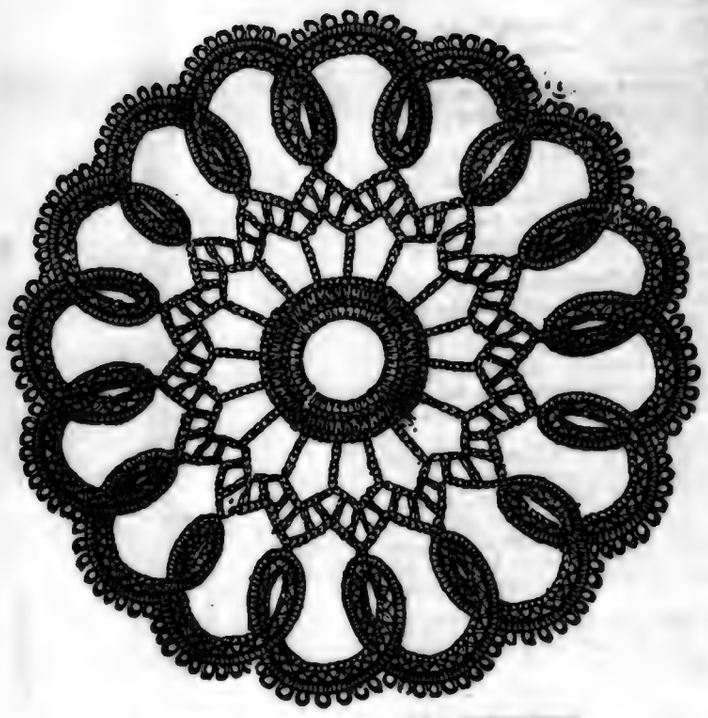
No. 111.—Design for Sofa Cushions.

Flat designs, like the one now given, are those best suited for chairs and cushions, and if worked on coarse canvas for rugs and mats. The brilliancy of the work may be increased by using a little silk with the wool.

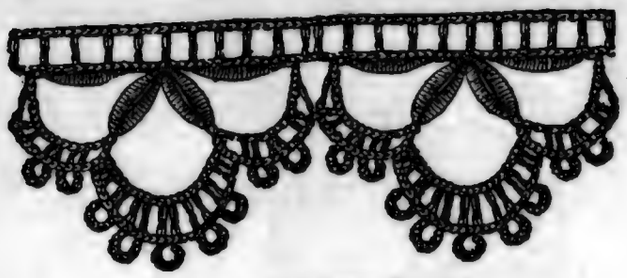
No. 104.—TATTED EDGING.



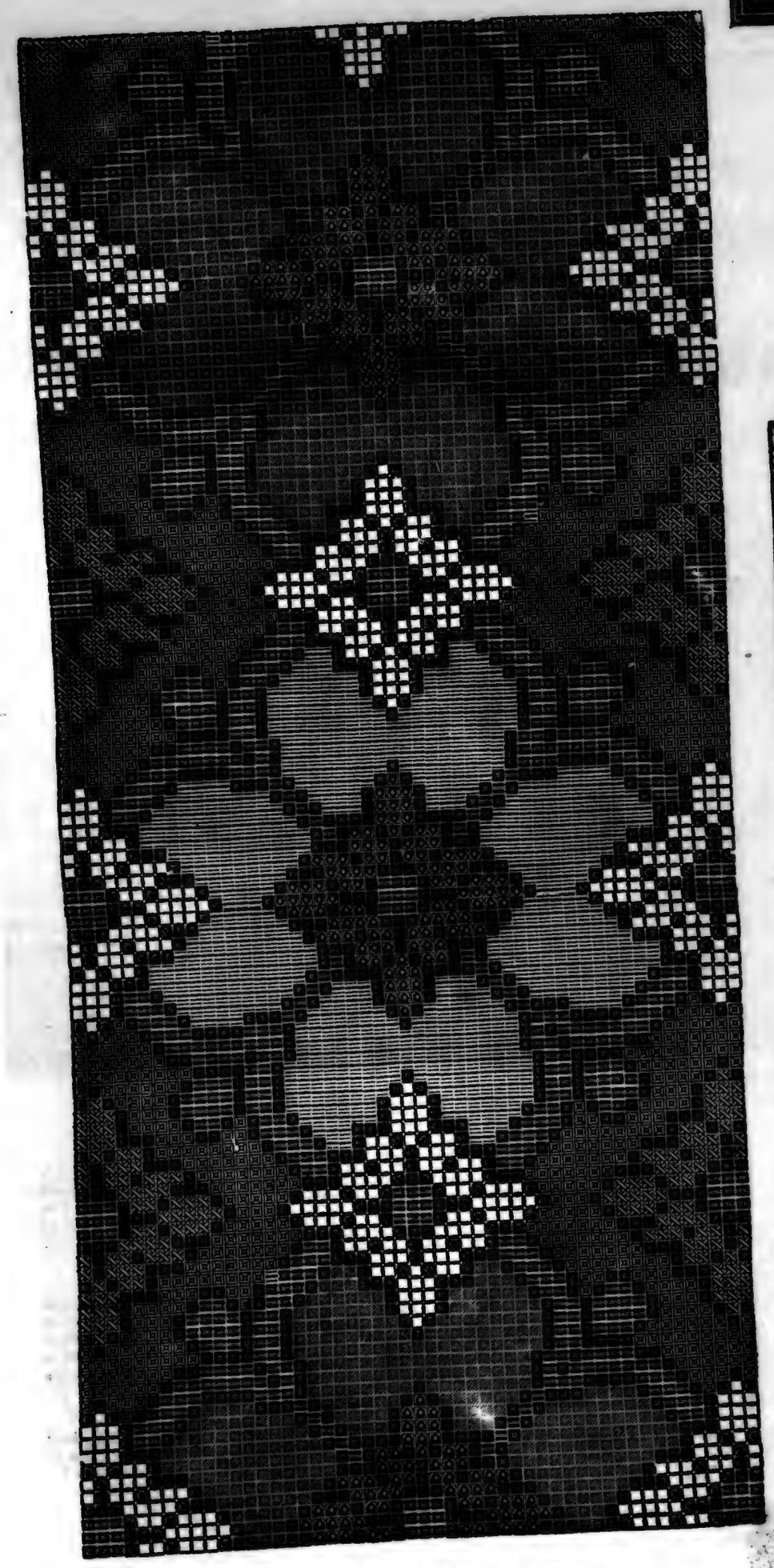
No. 105.—NETTED BORDER.



No. 106.—CROCHET STAR FOR COUVRETTE.



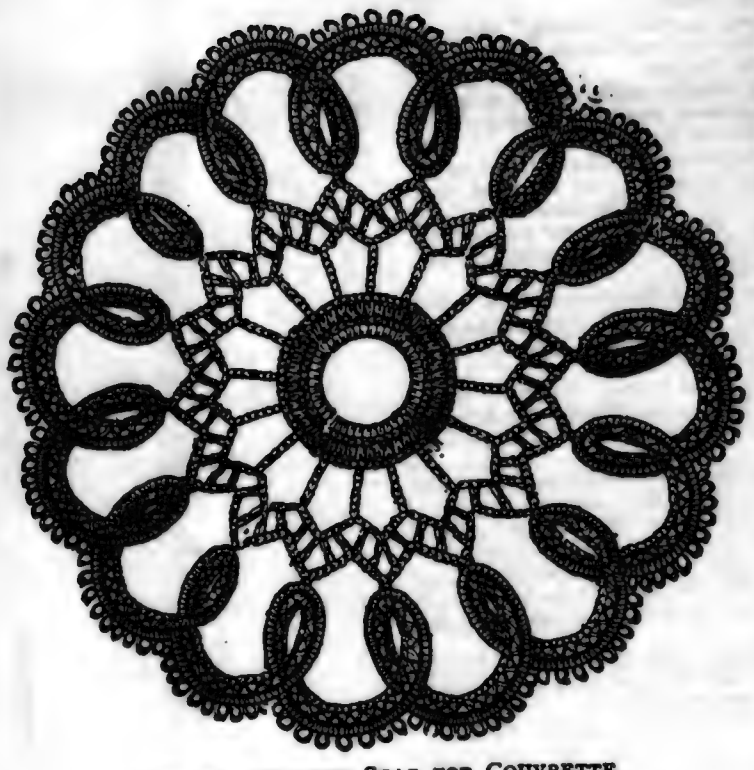
No. 109.—CROCHET EDGING.



No. 111.—DESIGN FOR SOFA CUSHION.

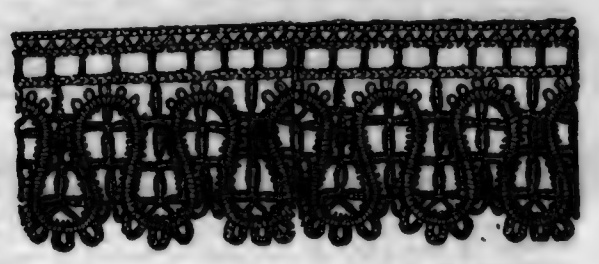
No. 112.—THE BEAUFORT BLOTTING-PAD COVER.

We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS & CO. *for every kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroi*

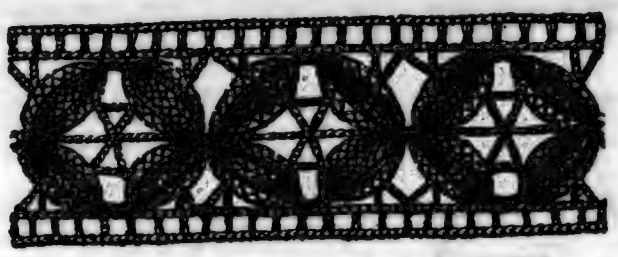


No. 106.—CROCHET STAR FOR COUVRETTE.

No. 107.—NETTED BORDER.



No. 108.—CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.



No. 110.—CROCHET AND LACE INSERTION.

No. 113.—EMBROIDERED WATCH-STAND.

No. 112.—THE BEAUFORT BLOTTING-PAD COVER.

Co. *for every kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery and Macramè Lace Thread.*

No. 112.—The Beaufort Blotting-pad Cover.

The illustration given is full-sized, and not at all difficult to work on leather or silk. The black line is covered with braid, and the other line is embroidered. The colour must depend on that of the leather or silk worked on; but the pad looks very well made of rather dark red silk, with very dark red embroidery and black braid.

No. 113.—Watch-stand.

This work is embroidered on cloth or leather. The design is simple, and so easy to work that even a novice would be able to execute it for a birthday present. It is very pretty worked in silk cord, and can be quickly finished in this way. It can also be worked in braid upon cashmere or silk.

Remarks, with Corrections, on No. 73, July, 1876, Myra's Journal.

This pattern needs knitting tightly as long as the foxglove diamond lasts. The first part of pattern "make 1," at beginning and end of row, is done by raising the loop, the last part by casting thread over needle. It is thought the first is best. Row 8th. "Make 2" is done by putting thread three round the needle, and in every instance the same is to be done. Row 9th (knit 1, purl 1, knit 1) to be worked into the two stitches made by thread twice round the needle in previous row. Row 13th. The last stitch in purl 4 to be worked with the next 3 in the 2 large stitches made in previous row. This to be repeated in every similar instance. 24th row. "Knit 1" at beginning of row, to be inserted after "Make 1." 25th row. Purl 5 instead of 2 at beginning. 27th row. Purl 5 instead of 4 at beginning. Purl 4 instead of 1 at end of row. 47th row, "Make 1" at end of row to be omitted.

N.B.—Except in 9th row, 4 stitches are to be worked into the 2 stitches made by thread twice round needle in previous row, namely, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM-SHEET.

Side No. 1.—First Model: Plattensee costume. The casaque is tight-fitting, closed to the waist, and has long open basques in front and short ones at the back. The back has three seams starting from the shoulder; the collar is square and turned down. Coat sleeve trimmed with an embroidered parement and butterfly bow. Illustrated, No. 191, Myra's Journal.

No. 1, front; No. 2, first part of back; No 3, middle of back; No. 4, collar; No. 5, sleeve; No. 6, parement.

Second Model; Tablier-tunic, completing the above costume. The tablier simulates a tuuic; it is very long, flat in front, and draped at the back under wide loops of faille ribbon.

No. 7, half of the tablier.

Third Model: Hortense sleeve. This pretty sleeve is made in two shades; it is coat-shaped, and trimmed with slashing from the wrist to the elbow. The slashing is slightly gathered and fastened between the sleeve and the lining. The edge is finished off with an open parement, with a torsade and bow to match the slashing.

No. 8, sleeve; No. 9, slash of the sleeve; No. 10, parement.

Side No. 2.—Fourth Model: Atalanta toilette of striped linen. Tight-fitting cuirasse bodice, fastened in front by mother-of-pearl buttons; the basque is pointed in front and shorter at the back; plain coat sleeve trimmed with a parement, fastened by a band trimmed with buttons. Illustrated, No. 203, Myra's Journal.

No. 11, front of cuirasse-bodice; No. 12, side-piece; No. 13, back; No. 14, sleeve; No. 15, parement.

Fifth Model: The Pearl costume of écru linen, for a little girl from eight to ten years old. The tunic is trimmed with ruches, cut square at the neck, and closed to the edge. The front and side piece are cut in one, with a little pleat under the arm; the back is long-waisted and has a seam in the middle; the side pleat is made inside. The skirt is raised at the side only under ribbon bows. Coat sleeve trimmed with a gathered aud headed flounce.

No. 16A, front; No. 16B, side-piece, joined to the front; No. 17, back; No. 18, sleeve.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

The Ginetta Collar and Habit Shirt.

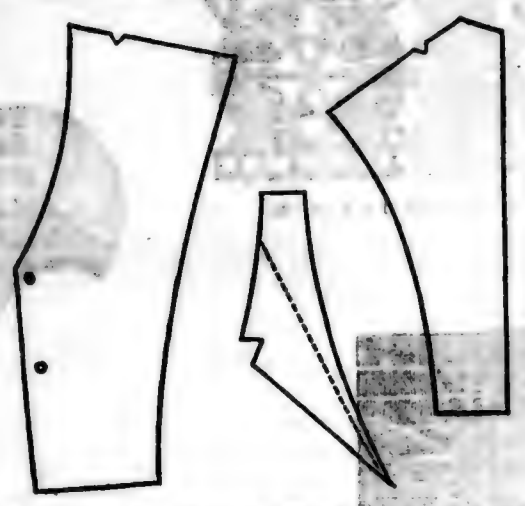
The front and back parts of the habit-shirt are joined at the shoulders only; the collar is made of threefold fine linen, stitched round the edge, and joined to the habit shirt without any band; it stands up at the back, and is then rolled over where the dotted line is marked, but not folded and pressed down. The habit-shirt is fastened in front with two buttons; a hem is made at the edge of the back and a tape passed through it, which ties over the fronts.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

1. Costume of dark blue cashmere, with a slightly trained skirt trimmed with two deep, nearly flat flounces, edged with pleatings. The polonaise is rather short, and finished off with pleatings. A long scarf edged with cashmere braid is placed *en biais* round the body, and draped and fastened at the side and back by cross pieces. The sleeves are rather open, and finished off with a pleating; similar braid is placed slanting down the sleeve. Linen lingerie. Grey felt chapeau, trimmed with blue ribbon and foliage.

2. Little girl from seven to nine years old. Princess dress of many-coloured striped flannel. The dress is semi-fitting, flat in front, with pleats from the waist at the back concealed under the side-pieces. Black velvet buttons and binding. Pleated pocket, put on slanting, bound in the same way, and with a black velvet bow at the edge. Sailor collar and cuffs of open embroidery. Grey felt hat, bound with velvet, and trimmed with pink ribbon and feathers.

3. Costume of grey armure, Princess shaped in front and at the back, with a flounce at the edge of the train, headed by a scalloped trimming bound with scarlet. The seams of the side-pieces are bound with scarlet velvet, and the side-pieces are bouillonné to the edge, and ornamented with scarlet bindings and bows. A tunic edged with a scalloped trimming is draped at the back under



No. 114.—Diagram of the Cut-out Paper Pattern.

the bouillonnés of the side-pieces and under the pocket. Tablier trimmed in the same way, fastened at the sides, of the tunic. The bodice is trimmed with the same scallop bound with scarlet, and also the sleeves. Flat linen lingerie. White felt chapeau, bound and trimmed with scarlet velvet, and a grey feather at the top.

RULES FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE.

1. *A Free Exchange, gratis, and open to all who have Articles to barter for others, is open in* Myra's Journal.

2. *The length of the gratis Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is printed) is limited to twelve words.*

3. *The Addresses of Exchangers must be printed in full, in order to secure the benefit of the Free Exchange.*

4. *In cases where Exchangers do not wish their Addresses printed, their Names will be entered in the Office Exchange Book, in the usual way; and in that case a payment is to be made of One Shilling in postage stamps.*

5. *The Price of the Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is not printed) is 6d. for each line of eight words.*

6. *The Free Exchange being intended for barter only, articles for sale will not be admissible.*

7. *Subscribers using the Free Exchange must give their Full Name and Address; no Initials will be accepted. Post-office Address not inserted. No post-cards are to be sent to any Address for the Exchange. All letters for this department should be addressed to* Myra, 39, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

EXCHANGE.

K. L. wishes to dispose of two handsome Oxford-blue silk dresses, trimmed with cream-colour. Worn once. Would take five guineas each; cost seven. Patterns sent.—Miss Laud, 2, Rolle Villas, Exmouth.

Will post Myra's Journal, 7th of month, for "Lily Magazine," same date.—Miss Clarke, Fern Bank, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

For exchange, "Good Words," for the first six months of this year; Myra's Journal, complete, beginning in June; several other magazines, bound and unbound, and a large quantity of music. All useful offers requested, except music.—Mrs. Pickles, 3, Park View Terrace, Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Wanted, Donizetti's "La Favorita" duet. Lists of music and songs exchanged.—Miss Warren, Charlton Horethorne, Skerborne, Dorset.

Four years of "Young Ladies' Journals," 1869, '70, '71, '72, unbound. What offers?—Miss B. Parsons, Poyntington, Sherborne, Dorset.

For useful exchange, crochet nightdress sets, point-lace handkerchiefs, card-cases, crochet trimming.—Miss Braithwaite, Templemore Park, Belfast.

A black cashmere tablier and cuirasse bodice, beaded, with loose long sleeves to match, all trimmed with handsome beaded yak lace. A misfit; been worn about twice. Cost 4 guineas. Also a white fur jacket for a child of 7 years. What offers?—M. Mede, 28, Belmont Street, Southport.

Wanted, pair of Barney and Berry's skates, 10 inches long. What in exchange? Have rink dress-holder and pair of ordinary strap skates. Offers wanted.—Miss M. Davis, 178, Oakley Street, Chelsea.

Songs and pieces; lists exchanged. Scripture texts, with handsome floral designs, illuminated by hand.—Mrs. Bradbury, Clifton House, New Headington, Oxon.

Crests, monograms, songs, pieces. Offers requested. Bella Fox, Ardgowan Square, Greenock, Scotland.

I want some guttapercha tubing for watering garden, also a garden engine. Will give some beautiful jet ornaments, new black twilled silk parasol lined with white, a silk dress, or real black fan, according to the length and value. — Mrs. Clifford, Budleigh Salterton, near Exeter.

I have several silver thimbles, worn at the top. Will any lady exchange with me for any worn at the side. —Mrs. Clifford, Budleigh Salterton.

Want to exchange, for anything useful, "Piper's Poultry," handsomely bound, cost 3*s.* 6*d.*; also, Barnes' "Notes on Luke and John," Farjeon's "Island Pearl," several annuals, and "Young Ladies' Journal," with fashion-plate for August; all perfect condition. Also beautiful new white Limoges lace. Offers requested. I want song, Sullivan's "Sweethearts."—Rees Gatton, Reigate, Surrey.

Wanted, large painted black fan, good. "Sweethearts," "Marguerite," music given. Lists exchanged. —Miss Taylor, 8, Morden-terrace, Lewisham, S.E.

Soft linen diaper, had direct from manufacturer, cost 8¼*d.* a yard. What offers?—Mrs. Frank, 14, Clarence Road, Leytonstone, London, E.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

Miss Clyde sends 20 roots of Devonshire ferns, 6 varieties, or 100 leaves, for 13 stamps. A box containing 100 roots, 9 varieties, for 5*s.*—Albert Terrace, Newport, Barnstaple.

A handsome pair of gold earrings; will take 30*s.* Can be sent on approval if postage paid.—Address H. H., Post Office, Baldock.

A Clear Complexion.—Pimples, black specks, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. James's Herbal Ointment, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes everyone. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. James merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the Ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. James, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N. (late of Offord Road). Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.—[Advt.]

I have a fine grey talking parrot, very tame, in strong cage. Will exchange it for dress materials—black, for widow, not young—to value of 3 guineas. Also have handsome strong and well-made trimmings for underlinen (ladies' or children's) in the new Russian braid, point lace braid, Mignardise waved braid, and all with crochet, or crochet alone, shortways edgings, from 3*d.* to 1*s.* per yard, according to width, for sale. What offers.—No. 299, Myra's Office.

Through mourning, the material for two sleeveless Princess polonaises; 4 yards fine drab Vienna cloth, double width, cost 6*s.* 6*d.* per yard; 6 yards cream brocaded cambric, with 8 yards Torchon lace for trimming, cost 14*s.* and 9*s.* per yard. All offers requested; most want a black cloth jacket.—M., No. 303, Myra's Office.

M. D. has "Agenoria" sewing machine, hand and treadle appliances. Perfect condition. Price £5; cost £7.—Miss Dickinson, care of T. F. Campbell, Esq., Imberhorne, East Grinstead, Sussex.

A happy home in the country, with affectionate care and education, offered to one or two little children under 6 years; companion, a little girl of 3 years. Terms very moderate.—No. 304, Myra's Office.

Eider-down skirt, 8*s.*; ditto, half worn, 6*s.*; girl's black cloth jacket, 6*s.* 6*d.*; two cerise cashmere opera-cloaks, white tassels, 9*s.* each.—No. 305, Myra's Office.

GASK & GASK'S

Great SALE of SURPLUS STOCK

Continued for a short time at a still Further Reduction in Price.

BLACK, COLOURED, AND FANCY SILKS, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
SILK COSTUMES, MATERIAL AND FETE COSTUMES, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MANTLES, JACKETS, POLONAISES, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
DRESS FABRICS, GAUZES, LAWNS, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
LACE GOODS, FICHUS, GLOVES, TIES, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
RIBBONS, SASHES, PARASOLS, TRIMMINGS, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
NEW COSTUMES FOR TRAVELLING AND THE SEASIDE, made of the Fashionable Serges and light Woollen Fabrics, quite New Designs, in large variety and at moderate prices. Bathing Dresses, &c.
NEW ESTAMENE SERGES, a large lot in Blues, Browns, Prunes, Creams, Black, &c., all at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard.

GASK & GASK,

58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford Street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells Street, London.

PETER ROBINSON,

OF

REGENT STREET,

Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262,

And 19, 20, and 21, ARGYLL STREET.

The Largest Black Silk Warehouse in London.

509 PIECES OF BLACK SILK at 4s. 3d.
PATTERNS FREE.

Address—REGENT STREET.

PETER ROBINSON,
In reminding Ladies that his Establishment in

REGENT STREET

is the Largest in the Kingdom for the Sale of Black Silks, specially announces that in pursuance of his System of Clearing Out Manufacturers' Stocks of certain qualities, he has just bought

509 Pieces of BLACK SILK at 4s. 3d.

Ladies writing for Patterns of this Silk will find that they can, in consequence of his buying so great a quantity at one price, obtain a Silk at 1s. 6d. per yard lower than its usual fair value.

No. 112.—THE BEAUFORT BLOTTING-PAD COVER.

The illustration given is full-sized, and not at all difficult to work on leather or silk. The black line is covered with braid, and the other line is embroidered. The colour must depend on that of the leather or silk worked on; but the pad looks very well made of rather dark red silk, with very dark red embroidery and black braid.

No. 113.—WATCH-STAND.

This work is embroidered on cloth or leather. The design is simple, and so easy to work that even a novice would be able to execute it for a birthday present. It is very pretty worked in silk cord, and can be quickly finished in this way. It can also be worked in braid upon cashmere or silk.

REMARKS, WITH CORRECTIONS, ON No. 73, JULY, 1876, MYRA'S JOURNAL.

This pattern needs knitting tightly as long as the foxglove diamond lasts. The first part of pattern "make 1," at beginning and end of row, is done by raising the loop, the last part by casting thread over needle. It is thought the first is best. Row 8th. "Make 2" is done by putting thread three round the needle, and in every instance the same is to be done. Row 9th (knit 1, purl 1, knit 1) to be worked into the two stitches made by thread twice round the needle in previous row. Row 13th. The last stitch in purl 4 to be worked with the next 3 in the 2 large stitches made in previous row. This to be repeated in every similar instance. 24th row. "Knit 1" at beginning of row, to be inserted after "Make 1." 25th row. Purl 5 instead of 2 at beginning. 27th row. Purl 5 instead of 4 at beginning. Purl 4 instead of 1 at end of row. 47th row. "Make 1" at end of row to be omitted.

N.B.—Except in 9th row, 4 stitches are to be worked into the 2 stitches made by thread twice round needle in previous row, namely, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM-SHEET.

Side No. 1.—First Model: Plattensee costume. The casaque is tight-fitting, closed to the waist, and has long open basques in front and short ones at the back. The back has three seams starting from the shoulder; the collar is square and turned down. Coat sleeve trimmed with an embroidered parement and butterfly bow. Illustrated, No. 191, MYRA'S JOURNAL.

No. 1, front; No. 2, first part of back; No 3, middle of back; No. 4, collar; No. 5, sleeve; No. 6, parement.

Second Model; Tablier-tunic, completing the above costume. The tablier simulates a tuuic; it is very long, flat in front, and draped at the back under wide loops of faille ribbon.

No. 7, half of the tablier.

Third Model: Hortense sleeve. This pretty sleeve is made in two shades; it is coat-shaped, and trimmed with slashing from the wrist to the elbow. The slashing is slightly gathered and fastened between the sleeve and the lining. The edge is finished off with an open parement, with a torsade and bow to match the slashing.

No. 8, sleeve; No. 9, slash of the sleeve; No. 10, parement.

Side No. 2.—Fourth Model: Atalanta toilette of striped linen. Tight-fitting cuirasse bodice, fastened in front by mother-of-pearl buttons; the basque is pointed in front and shorter at the back; plain coat sleeve trimmed with a parement, fastened by a band trimmed with buttons. Illustrated, No. 203, MYRA'S JOURNAL.

No. 11, front of cuirasse-bodice; No. 12, side-piece; No. 13, back; No. 14, sleeve; No. 15, parement.

Fifth Model: The Pearl costume of écru linen, for a little girl from eight to ten years old. The tunic is trimmed with ruches, cut square at the neck, and closed to the edge. The front and side piece are cut in one, with a little pleat under the arm; the back is long-waisted and has a seam in the middle; the side pleat is made inside. The skirt is raised at the side only under ribbon bows. Coat sleeve trimmed with a gathered aud headed flounce.

No. 16A, front; No. 16B, side-piece, joined to the front; No. 17, back; No. 18, sleeve.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

THE GINETTA COLLAR AND HABIT SHIRT.

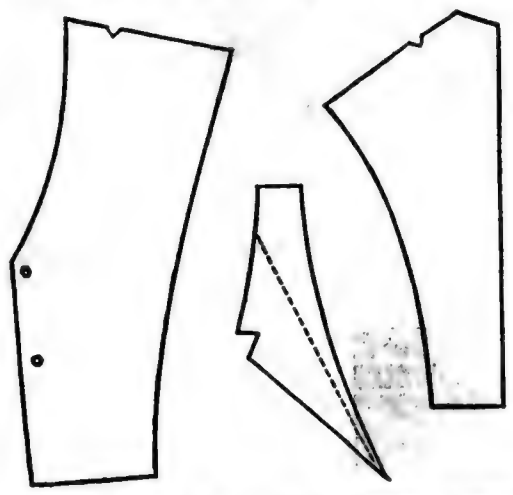
The front and back parts of the habit-shirt are joined at the shoulders only; the collar is made of threefold fine linen, stitched round the edge, and joined to the habit shirt without any band; it stands up at the back, and is then rolled over where the dotted line is marked, but not folded and pressed down. The habit-shirt is fastened in front with two buttons; a hem is made at the edge of the back and a tape passed through it, which ties over the fronts.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

1. Costume of dark blue cashmere, with a slightly trained skirt trimmed with two deep, nearly flat flounces, edged with pleatings. The polonaise is rather short, and finished off with pleatings. A long scarf edged with cashmere braid is placed *en bias* round the body, and draped and fastened at the side and back by cross pieces. The sleeves are rather open, and finished off with a pleating; similar braid is placed slanting down the sleeve. Linen lingerie. Grey felt chapeau, trimmed with blue ribbon and foliage.

2. Little girl from seven to nine years old. Princess dress of many-coloured striped flannel. The dress is semi-fitting, flat in front, with pleats from the waist at the back concealed under the side-pieces. Black velvet buttons and binding. Pleated pocket, put on slanting, bound in the same way, and with a black velvet bow at the edge. Sailor collar and cuffs of open embroidery. Grey felt hat, bound with velvet, and trimmed with pink ribbon and feathers.

3. Costume of grey armure, Princess shaped in front and at the back, with a flounce at the edge of the train, headed by a scalloped trimming bound with scarlet. The seams of the side-pieces are bound with scarlet velvet, and the side-pieces are bouillonné to the edge, and ornamented with scarlet bindings and bows. A tunic edged with a scalloped trimming is draped at the back under



No. 114.—DIAGRAM OF THE CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

the bouillonnés of the side-pieces and under the pocket. Tablier trimmed in the same way, fastened at the sides, of the tunic. The bodice is trimmed with the same scallop bound with scarlet, and also the sleeves. Flat linen lingerie. White felt chapeau, bound and trimmed with scarlet velvet, and a grey feather at the top.

RULES FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE.

1. *A Free Exchange, gratis, and open to all who have Articles to barter for others, is open in* MYRA'S JOURNAL.

2. *The length of the gratis Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is printed) is limited to twelve words.*

3. *The Addresses of Exchangers must be printed in full, in order to secure the benefit of the Free Exchange.*

4. *In cases where Exchangers do not wish their Addresses printed, their Names will be entered in the Office Exchange Book, in the usual way; and in that case a payment is to be made of One Shilling in postage stamps.*

5. *The Price of the Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is not printed) is 6d. for each line of eight words.*

6. *The Free Exchange being intended for barter only, articles for sale will not be admissible.*

7. *Subscribers using the Free Exchange must give their Full Name and Address; no Initials will be accepted. Post-office Address not inserted. No post-cards are to be sent to any Address for the Exchange. All letters for this department should be addressed to* MYRA, *39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

EXCHANGE.

K. L. wishes to dispose of two handsome Oxford-blue silk dresses, trimmed with cream-colour. Worn once. Would take five guineas each; cost seven. Patterns sent.—Miss LAUD, 2, Rolle Villas, Exmouth.

Will post MYRA'S JOURNAL, 7th of month, for "Lily Magazine," same date.—Miss CLARKE, Fern Bank, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

For exchange, "Good Words," for the first six months of this year; MYRA'S JOURNAL, complete, beginning in June; several other magazines, bound and unbound, and a large quantity of music. All useful offers requested, except music.—Mrs. PICKLES, 3, Park View Terrace, Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Wanted, Donizetti's "La Favorita" duet. Lists of music and songs exchanged.—Miss WARREN, Charlton Horethorne, Skerborne, Dorset.

Four years of "Young Ladies' Journals," 1869, '70, '71, '72, unbound. What offers?—Miss B. PARSONS, Poyntington, Sherborne, Dorset.

For useful exchange, crochet nightdress sets, point-lace handkerchiefs, card-cases, crochet trimming.—Miss BRAITHWAITE, Templemore Park, Belfast.

A black cashmere tablier and cuirasse bodice, beaded, with loose long sleeves to match, all trimmed with handsome beaded yak lace. A misfit; been worn about twice. Cost 4 guineas. Also a white fur jacket for a child of 7 years. What offers?—M. MEDE, 28, Belmont Street, Southport.

Wanted, pair of Barney and Berry's skates, 10 inches long. What in exchange? Have rink dress-holder and pair of ordinary strap skates. Offers wanted.—Miss M. DAVIS, 178, Oakley Street, Chelsea.

Songs and pieces; lists exchanged. Scripture texts, with handsome floral designs, illuminated by hand.—Mrs. BRADBURY, Clifton House, New Headington, Oxon.

Crests, monograms, songs, pieces. Offers requested. BELLA FOX, Ardgowan Square, Greenock, Scotland.

I want some guttapercha tubing for watering garden, also a garden engine. Will give some beautiful jet ornaments, new black twilled silk parasol lined with white, a silk dress, or real black fan, according to the length and value. — Mrs. CLIFFORD, Budleigh Salterton, near Exeter.

I have several silver thimbles, worn at the top. Will any lady exchange with me for any worn at the side. —Mrs. CLIFFORD, Budleigh Salterton.

Want to exchange, for anything useful, "Piper's Poultry," handsomely bound, cost 3s. 6d.; also, Barnes' "Notes on Luke and John," Farjeon's "Island Pearl," several annuals, and "Young Ladies' Journal," with fashion-plate for August; all perfect condition. Also beautiful new white Limoges lace. Offers requested. I want song, Sullivan's "Sweethearts."—REES GATTON, Reigate, Surrey.

Wanted, large painted black fan, good. "Sweethearts," "Marguerite," music given. Lists exchanged, —Miss TAYLOR, 8, Morden-terrace, Lewisham, S.E.

Soft linen diaper, had direct from manufacturer, cost 8½d. a yard. What offers?—Mrs. FRANK, 14, Clarence Road, Leytonstone, London, E.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

Miss CLYDE sends 20 roots of Devonshire ferns, 6 varieties, or 100 leaves, for 13 stamps. A box containing 100 roots, 9 varieties, for 5s.—Albert Terrace, Newport, Barnstaple.

A handsome pair of gold earrings; will take 30s. Can be sent on approval if postage paid.—Address H. H., Post Office, Baldock.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—Pimples, black specks, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes everyone. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. JAMES merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the Ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N. (late of Offord Road). Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.—[ADVT.]

I have a fine grey talking parrot, very tame, in strong cage. Will exchange it for dress materials—black, for widow, not young—to value of 3 guineas. Also have handsome strong and well-made trimmings for underlinen (ladies' or children's) in the new Russian braid, point lace braid, Mignardise waved braid, and all with crochet, or crochet alone, shortways edgings, from 3d. to 1s. per yard, according to width, for sale. What offers.—No. 299, MYRA'S Office.

Through mourning, the material for two sleeveless Princess polonaises; 4 yards fine drab Vienna cloth, double width, cost 6s. 6d. per yard; 6 yards cream brocaded cambric, with 8 yards Torchon lace for trimming, cost 14s. and 9s. per yard. All offers requested; most want a black cloth jacket.—M., No. 303, MYRA'S Office.

M. D. has "Agenoria" sewing machine, hand and treadle appliances. Perfect condition. Price £5; cost £7.—Miss DICKINSON, care of T. F. Campbell, Esq., Imberhorne, East Grinstead, Sussex.

A happy home in the country, with affectionate care and education, offered to one or two little children under 6 years; companion, a little girl of 3 years. Terms very moderate.—No. 304, MYRA'S Office.

Eider-down skirt, 8s.; ditto, half worn, 6s.; girl's black cloth jacket, 6s. 6d.; two cerise cashmere opera-cloaks, white tassels, 9s. each.—No. 305, MYRA'S Office.

GASK & GASK'S

Great SALE of SURPLUS STOCK

Continued for a short time at a still Further Reduction in Price.

BLACK, COLOURED, AND FANCY SILKS, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
SILK COSTUMES, MATERIAL AND FETE COSTUMES, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MANTLES, JACKETS, POLONAISES, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
DRESS FABRICS, GAUZES, LAWNS, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
LACE GOODS, FICHUS, GLOVES, TIES, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
RIBBONS, SASHES, PARASOLS, TRIMMINGS, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c., now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS, now at the lowest Reduced Prices.
NEW COSTUMES FOR TRAVELLING AND THE SEASIDE, made of the Fashionable Serges and light Woollen Fabrics, quite New Designs, in large variety and at moderate prices. Bathing Dresses, &c.
NEW ESTAMENE SERGES, a large lot in Blues, Browns, Prunes, Creams, Black, &c., all at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard.

GASK & GASK,

58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford Street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells Street, London.

PETER ROBINSON,

OF

REGENT STREET,

Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262,

And 19, 20, and 21, ARGYLL STREET.

The Largest Black Silk Warehouse in London.

509 PIECES OF BLACK SILK at 4s. 3d.

PATTERNS FREE.

Address—REGENT STREET.

PETER ROBINSON,

In reminding Ladies that his Establishment in

REGENT STREET

is the Largest in the Kingdom for the Sale of Black Silks, specially announces that in pursuance of his System of Clearing Out Manufacturers' Stocks of certain qualities, he has just bought

509 Pieces of BLACK SILK at 4s. 3d.

Ladies writing for Patterns of this Silk will find that they can, in consequence of his buying so great a quantity at one price, obtain a Silk at 1s. 6d. per yard lower than its usual fair value.

IMPORTANT SALE.

SWAN & EDGAR

ARE NOW OFFERING SOME

Great Bargains and Exceptionally Cheap Lots of

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Lately purchased from the Manufacturers who have been compelled to realize on their accumulated stocks in consequence of the continued Depression in Trade.

THE LOTS COMPRISE:—

		s.	d.
BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS	commencing at	2	11
BLACK LYONS VELVETS		10	6
MATERIAL AND SILK COSTUMES		29	6
MANTLES AND JACKETS		18	9
OPERA CLOAKS		18	9
MOURNING AND SEASIDE COSTUMES		18	6
BALL DRESSES		21	0
DRESS MATERIALS			7½
PRINTED DRESS FABRICS			7¼

SHAWLS, FURS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE, FANCY TIES, GLOVES, PARASOLS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, LADIES' UNDER LINEN, CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

Ladies and Families will find this a good opportunity for purchasing First-class Goods at very Low Prices.

Catalogues, showing the great difference between the original and present prices, sent on application.

PATTERNS FREE.

PICCADILLY, AND REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

SINGER

Price from **£5 5s.** *HAND OR TREADLE.*

Over **2,000,000** of these Machines have now been Sold, and EVERYBODY SAYS *THEY ARE THE BEST.*

Less **5%** *DISCOUNT FOR CASH.*

SEWING

ON HIRE With OPTION of PURCHASE @ 2/6 Per Week, *Without any addition to the Cost.*

SINGER'S ONE YEAR'S SYSTEM OF HIRE OFFERS THESE ADVANTAGES—

The Machine may be returned at any time, Purchased at any time, or a Purchase may be effected by continuing the Hire, and Without any addition to the cost.

MACHINES.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Offered under the pretext of being "On Singer Principle." To avoid deception see that our name "SINGER" is on the Arm of the Machine and also on the Brass Trade-mark-plate. The only Singer Machines are Machines made by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE—

39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London.

BRANCH OFFICES—

In 104 Cities or Towns in the United Kingdom.

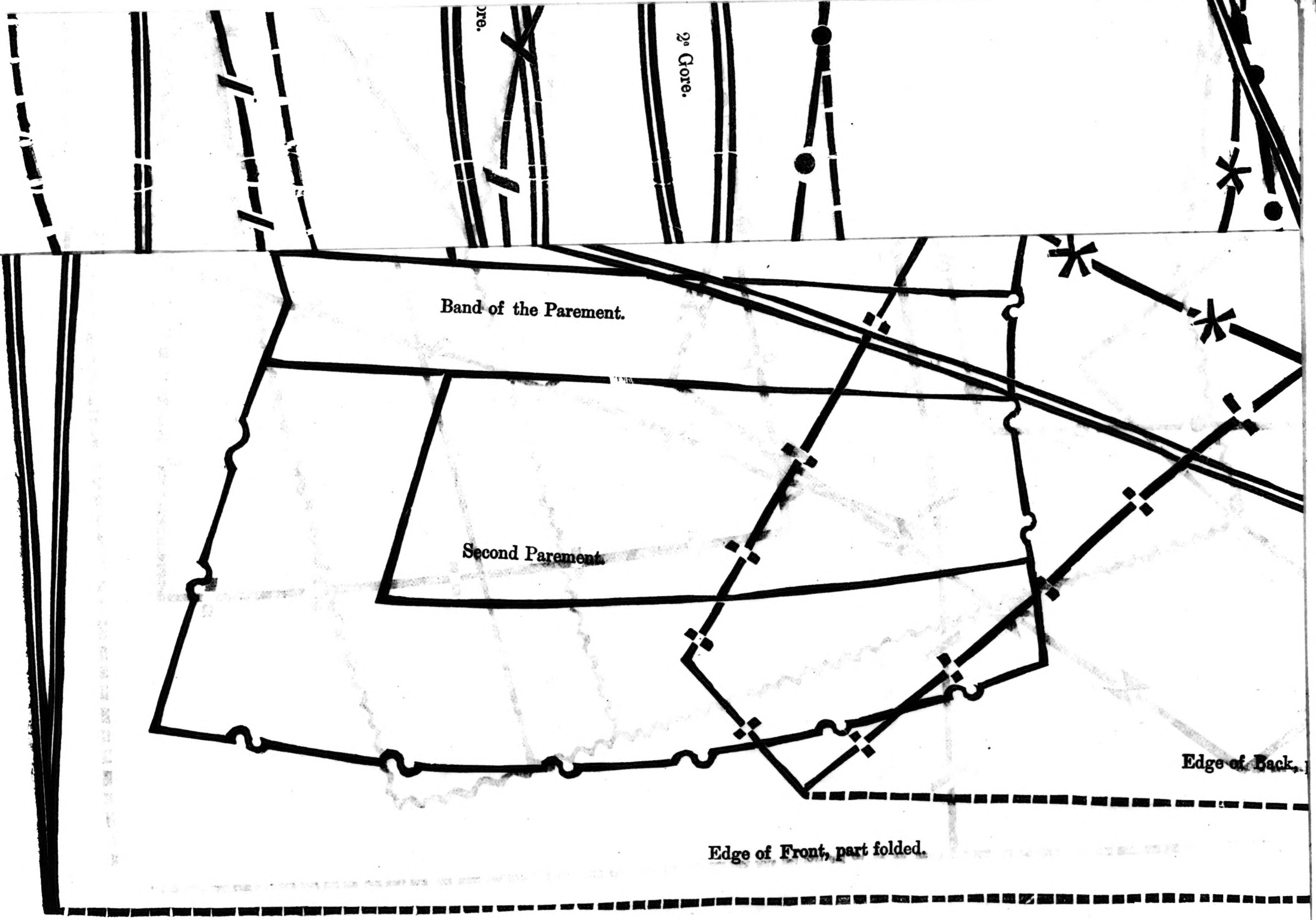
BRITISH MUSEUM 1876

J. OGDEN AND CO., PRINTERS, 172, ST. JOHN STREET E.C.

Nº 15.

Hyé Lefèvre imp

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS


2e Gore.
Band of the Parement.
Second Parement.
Edge of Back,
Edge of Front, part folded.

LICATIONS FOR LADIES.

d.; Yearly Subscription 4s., payable in advance.

TTERNS & MODELS.

UMBER CONTAINS:

DIES' AND LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES. 2.—A CUT OUT D CHEMISETTE. 3.—A DIAGRAM SHEET CONTAINING PLATTENSEE JACKET; THE PLATTENSEE TUNIC; THE A LITTLE GIRL; THE ATALANTA CORSAGE.

dford-street, Covent Garden, London.

GE-CUIRASSE OF
C.
E FOR A LITTLE
N YEARS.

Price 6d. Monthly, Postage 2d.; Yearly Subscription 8s., payable in advance.

MYRA'S

Journal of Dress and Needlework,

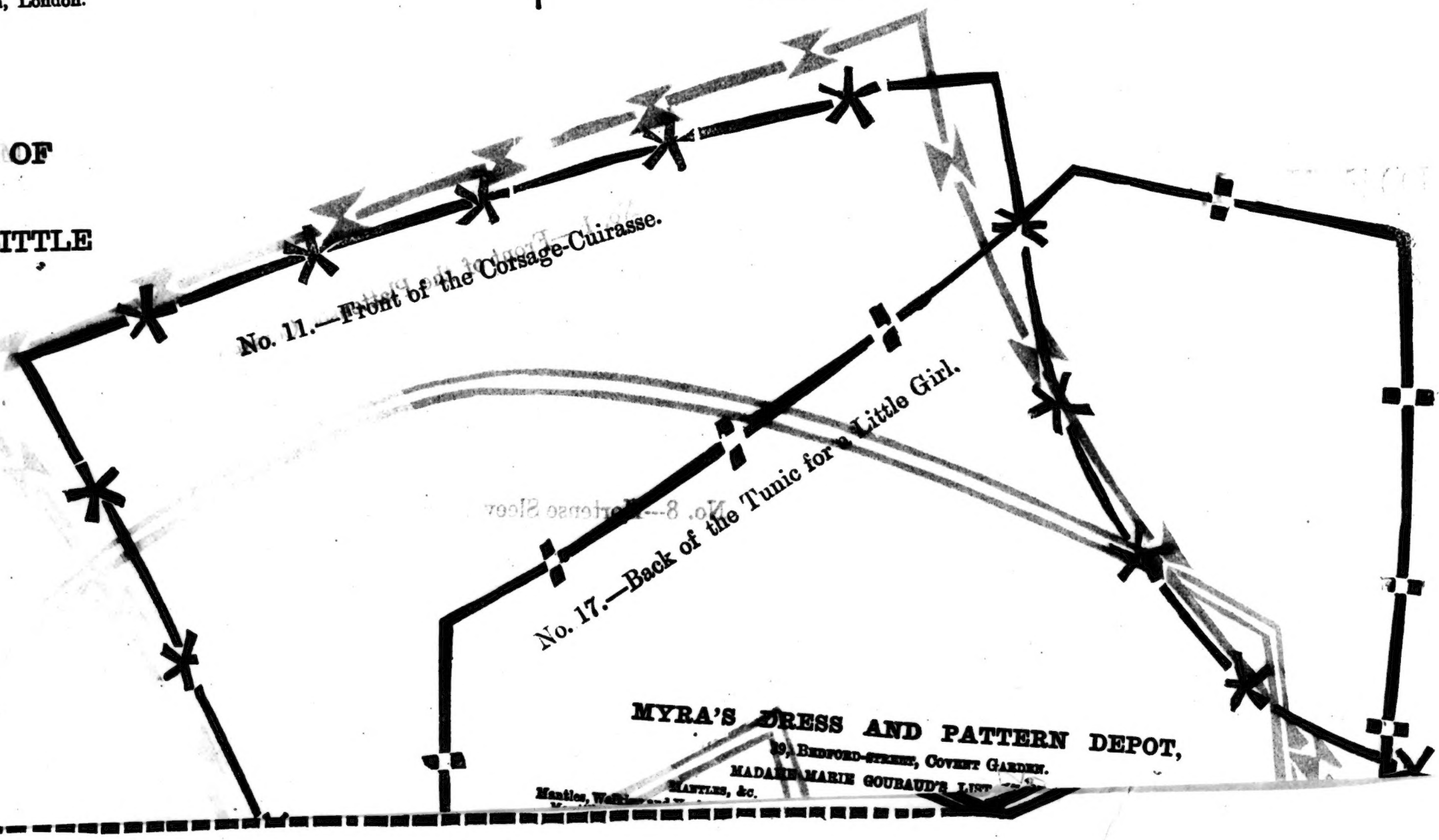
COMPRISING

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

AND

Myra's Paris Models and Patterns,

ENCLOSED IN A COLOURED WRAPPER.



No. 11.—Front of the Corsage-Cuirasse.

No. 17.—Back of the Tunic for a Little Girl.

MYRA'S DRESS AND PATTERN DEPOT,

39, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

MADAME MARIE GOUBAUD'S LIST

MANTLES, &c.